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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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WORLD FAMOUS Tani's GONORRHEA REMEDY take tonight & get cured tomorrow M. A. NASIRI & Co. NAGDEVI ST. BOMBAY 3 PER BOTTLE VP EXTRA

Use For Daily Bath "BULL" BRAND KHUS-RAJ SOAP TOILET & MEDICINAL Agents: L. UTTAMCHAND & Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Congress To Test Strength At Bundelkhand

Battle Royal For Muslim Seat

President Jawahar Stresses Far-Reaching Consequences Of Bye-Election

"Every Congressman must make it a point of honour to do the utmost in this connection; for victory for us in this would be the triumph for the Congress and our cause," declares Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an appeal to Bundelkhand Congressmen in connection with the bye-election for a Muslim seat in the U. P. Assembly.

"It has become a test election for us. Its consequences are going to be far-reaching both from the political and communal point of view," he adds.

Our correspondent writing from Jhansi says that this election contest will be a battle royal for the Congress and issue, he has no doubt, will be the vindication of the Congress.

TEST ELECTION FOR CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent)

JHANSI, July 2.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai arrives in Jhansi in connection with the election campaign of Mr. Nisar Ahmed Sherwani to-day or to-morrow and another batch of Muslim workers arrive from Ajmer to-morrow.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a letter to Mr. Kher M.L.A after emphasising the importance of this election, says:—

"It has become a test election for us. Its consequences are going to be far-reaching, both from political and communal point of view.

"Therefore every Congressman must make it a point of honour to do the utmost in this connection, for victory for us in this would, indeed, be triumph for the Congress and our cause. This is not at all a personal or individual affair.

"I hope you and all our Bundelkhand colleagues will set to work in earnest and make the whole place hum and you will if you once realize the far-reaching consequences that will follow from it. It is difficult for me to go out electioneering, but I feel this election's importance is so much that I must tour. I am coming for two days, 11th and 12th inst."

BATTLE ROYAL IN JHANSI BYE-ELECTION

JHANSI, (By Mail.)

After the 15th, when the nomination papers are filed for Jhansi-Jalaun-Hamirpur rural Muslim Bye-election Seat by Congress and Muslim League nominees, the Congress has focussed its energies with renewed vigour and has intensified the electioneering campaign. Workers have been deputed in all the centres to carry on a ceaseless and untiring propaganda throughout and to carry the Congress message to every corner and every hut of the village. And as reports go mammoth gatherings of Hindus and Muslims listen with hope and expectation to the Congress message and go away to their homes determined to act up to it when the occasion arrives.

The Congress candidate Mr. Nisar Ahmed Sherwani is having a whirl-wind tour of the Hamirpur District, while a number of Conferences have been arranged in Jhansi rural area. And within a few days Jhansi is going to be one of the most important political centres whose activities will be viewed with interest and expectations throughout the length and breadth of the country.

GALAXY OF LEADERS FOR JHANSI.

Sir Wazir Hussain arrives here in the first week of July to undertake an intensive tour on behalf of the Congress candidate. Then comes the Congress President on the 8th, on his way back from Wardha. It is expected that Frontier Gandhi would also accompany him. Dr. Khan Sahib on his journey from Wardha to Peshawar will also stop here for a couple of days. He will be followed by Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant and probably Dr. Alam of Punjab. So by the time the election takes place the whole constituency will be agog with political life and the electorate will be in a position to decide their final choice. The whole Congress organisation right from President Nehru to the humblest Congress volunteer is taking the keenest interest in this election, since this election is expected to reflect the hold of the Congress on the Muslim masses.

REACTIONARY PRESS ACTIVE.

Apprehending Congress victory the reactionary Muslim Press of India is now-a-days full of misrepresentations and abuses against the Congress. The line of criticism that they have adopted is similar in most cases. They hold out that struggle in Jhansi is a struggle between Islam and bread. While the Muslim League champions the cause of religion, the Congress represents bread. Religion is nobler and higher than bread. Therefore ignore bread and keep dignity of religion flying.

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS.

They also accuse the Congress as a Hindu organisation. The Muslim League also is not sitting quiet. They are issuing lengthy statements and appeals but, of course from the Olympian heights of Simla and Nainital, to shatter the Congress pride. The Big Brother is ahead of them. Whether they will climb down is a matter which no one knows, but certainly Bundelkhand is famous for the burning heat and the worst rainy season.

Regarding the result, it is very dangerous to indulge in prophesies in politics, but one can certainly talk common-sense and so as far as the common sense of an ordinary man goes the Congress honour will be vindicated in Bundelkhand.

JHANSI SEAT AND JINNAH'S APPEAL

Under the caption "Jhansi Bye-Election, Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Jinnah, the "Khilafat" daily, writes:—

There are two candidates for bye-election for a seat in the U.P. Legislative Assembly from Jhansi Jalon and Hamirpur Muslim rural constituency. Mr. Rafiuddin is contesting the election on the Muslim League ticket while Mr. Nisar Ahmed Khan Sherwani is a Congress candidate.

Like other Muslim leaders such as Maulana Shaukat Ali, Nawab Ismail Khan, Maharaja Sahib of Mahmudabad, Maulana Abdul Hamid Badauni etc. Mr. Jinnah also has issued an appeal to the Muslim voters of Bundelkhand. This appeal has appeared in the "Khilafat" on 30th June on page 7 columns 3 and 4.

The Chief Spoke Extempore

No Text Of Baden-Powell's May Speech Available At Head-Quarters

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, July 2.

At the Head Quarters of the Boy Scouts Association I made a request for a full text of the speech of Lord Baden-Powell made in May last which has created a controversy in India.

I was told no text was available as the Chief made an 'ex tempore' speech and no official notes were taken.

Asked as to what steps were being taken with reference to the reported resolution of the Bombay Corporation for disaffiliating the Bombay organisation. I was told: "We have nothing to say for the present."

CONGRESS AS PEOPLE'S 'PANCHAYAT'

Jawahar On Meaning Of Swaraj

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the residents of the Cantonment, Allahabad, who had assembled at a public meeting, explained the meaning of Swaraj and Congress.

"Broadly speaking", he said, "Swaraj meant the removal of the distress of the people of the country, for the poverty and the distress of the people could be removed only when the people had their own Government in the country, when they had power to make their own laws. It was for the achievement of that end that the whole struggle for freedom was going on through the Congress which, Pandit Nehru said, was the panchayat of the people. Therefore, it was necessary to strengthen the Congress, and Pandit Nehru asked the residents of the Cantonment to get themselves enrolled as members of the Congress.

Pandit Nehru added that any reforms short of transferring the power of governing the country to the people themselves were useless and deceptive, and that it was for that reason that the new Constitution could not be accepted by the Congress. Consequently the Congress Party also refused to accept office under the new Constitution. They wanted an assurance from Governors that they would not interfere with the activities of Congress Ministers, which would be in the interest of the people. That assurance was refused and, therefore, the Congress also refused to accept office.

He said that the office acceptance issue was still under consideration, but the struggle for Swaraj would continue until poverty disappeared from the face of the country. Pandit Nehru, therefore, urged that the Cantonment residents should join the newly formed Cantonment Congress Committee in large numbers.—A.P.

TAKE STOCK AND FORGE AHEAD

Jawahar Welcomes Revival Of Political Activities In Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail).

Pundit Jawaharlal sent the following message to Kathiawar

(Continued on page 7, column 4.)

FRENCH LOYALTY TO TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE

New Government's Assurance To Great Britain And America

LONDON, July 2.

Asked in the House of Commons if he had any information from the French Government as to their attitude towards the Tripartite agreement, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, said that the French Government assured him that they were anxious to continue in close co-operation with the Governments of U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. He to-day sent the following reply to the French Minister of Finance:—"How that you, as the French Minister of Finance have been given full powers which you have sought to deal with the present situation. I look forward to the continuation of close co-operation between the Treasuries under the Tripartite declaration. I desire to express my sincere hope that France will soon emerge from the temporary difficulties with which she is now confronted." Sir John Simon added that he understood that a similar message is being sent to the French Minister of Finance by the Secretray of the United States treasury.

SPANISH REFUGEES

A further statement of the evacuation of refugees from Santander was made at question time by Lord Crabourne. He said that in view of the urgency of the matter the French Government were prepared to allow the "Habana" to convey women and children refugees of non-Military age from Santander to Bordeaux, provided it was clearly established that these refugees were proceeding in transit through France to other parts of Spain.—B. O. W.

DAY OF RECKONING DRAWS NEAR

Legislative Assembly To Meet At Poona On July 19

BOMBAY, July 2.

It is officially announced that the Bombay Legislative Assembly meets at Poona on July 19 and the Legislative Council on July 20.—A.P.

U. P. Legislature To Meet In A Month

LUCKNOW, July 2.

It is announced that the Governor intends to summon the U. P. Legislature to meet in Lucknow on July 29.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU BACK IN PATNA

PATNA, July 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here this morning from Ziradei village en route to Wardha.

The Congress Kisan Enquiry Committee commenced sitting this morning under the presidentship of Babu Rajendra Prasad to adopt final recommendations.

The deliberations are expected to conclude this evening and the report will be published shortly.—A. P.

Insurance For Teachers In Cochin

(From Our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, (By Mail.)

The Government have accepted a new scheme, says a Press Note by the Publicity Officer, for the institution of a benefit fund for the members of the Cochin Government Teachers' Association.

The scheme should not be brought into force unless at least 300 policy holders join in the beginning.

SYDNEY, July 2.

Miss Earhart left Lae at 01-00 hours.—Reuter's Special.

Terrible Pit Disaster

LONDON, July 2.

It is feared that 22 are dead and 13 injured in an explosion fire this morning in the Brymbo Colliery, Chesterton, Stoke on Trent. A second explosion occurred while the mine management and the inspectors were taking steps to control the fire. The dead include John Cox, the Joint Managing Director of the Shelton Iron Steel and Coal Company, H. Fenney, Senior Inspector of Mines, J. Bloor, Sub-Inspector of Mines, H. L. Adkins, Under-Manager. A number of miners who were seriously burned were removed to the hospital unconscious.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST CABLES

NON-INTERVENTION COMMITTEE

LONDON, July 2.

The afternoon's meeting of the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee adjourned after two and quarter hours. It is understood that meetings of the Committee and the Sub-Committee will be held next week.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE

LONDON, July 2.

Austin, Hare, Hughes and Tuckey have been selected to represent Britain in Davis Cup Challenge Round.—Reuter.

DOUBLES RESULT

WIMBLEDON, July 2.

In Women's Doubles semi-final Mathieu and Yorke (French Champions) beat Dearman and Ingram, 7-5; 6-3.

In Men's Doubles semi-final Budge and Mako beat Cramm and Henkel 4-6; 4-6; 6-2; 6-4; 6-3. Thus Budge enters his third final. —Reuter.

LONDON, July 2.

Air Marshal Ludlow Hewitt has been promoted Air Chief Marshal.

Air Vice-Marshal William Mitchell has been promoted Air Marshal.

Earl of Cork and Orrery has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth in succession to the late Sir W. Fisher.—Reuter.

BISLEY: July 2.

The King's Medal and the Army Rifle Championship at Home were won by Corporal J. White, First Rifle Brigade with a grand aggregate of 418. Corporal White won rifle championship of the British Army in India, 1932.—Reuter.

KING'S "NO" TO EX-SERVICEMEN

BRUSSELS, July 2.

A stirring appeal for national service was made by King Leopold to the leaders of the Ex-Soldiers' Association, whom he received at his palace and to whom he explained that the ex-services demand of a referendum on the Amnesty Bill could not be acceded to, because the principle of the referendum was not recognised by the Constitution.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 2.

The death has occurred of Lord Ernle.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 2.

The "Gazette" announces that the King awarded the Albert Medal to Lt.-Commander B. G. Scurfield for gallantry in saving the lives of five when the destroyer "Hunter" struck a mine off the Spanish Coast.—Reuter.

Will Wardha Vote For Office Acceptance?

Jawahar To Meet Mahatma To-day: Informal Talks Among Leaders

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

Chances of the Congress Working Committee voting for office acceptance at Wardha are said to have brightened up now.

It is said, that despite his well-known views on office acceptance, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is not now altogether averse to let the pro-office section have a chance to try their plans for sometime and hence the Congress President is not likely to take up any irreconciliable attitude at Wardha.

Good care, however, is likely to be taken to keep alive the militant spirit in and outside the Legislatures.

The general feeling in political quarters here is that the Congress is in for office at Wardha.

JAWAHAR MEETS MAHATMA TO-DAY

Political Barometer Shifts To Wardha

WARDHA, July 2.

With the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this afternoon and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad this morning Wardha has once again become the centre of political activity.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are meeting Mahatma Gandhi at Shevgaon village early to-morrow morning when they will discuss with him the present political situation in the country created by the Constitutional deadlock and the Congress attitude towards office acceptance in the light of the various official pronouncements, including the viceroy's recent statement.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Babu Rajendra Prasad are arriving on Sunday morning after which they will hold informal discussions with the Congress President, as well as Mahatma Gandhi so that they may be able to crystallise their views on the office issue before the Working Committee meets on Monday.

It is believed in political circles that these informal discussions will considerably help in clearing the atmosphere and expediting the Working Committee's final decision on the question of office acceptance.

Other members of the Working Committee and the leaders of Congress Parties in the various Provincial Legislatures are expected to reach Wardha either on Sunday afternoon or early on Monday morning in time to attend the Working Committee meeting, which commences at 2 p.m. the same day.—A.P.

JAWAHAR'S ARRIVAL

WARDHAGANJ, July 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at Wardhaganj by the Grand Trunk Express and was received at the station by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Mahadeo Desai and other Congress workers.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj garlanded Pandit Nehru and took him to his house. Pandit Jawaharlal and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad accompanied by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, will motor to Shegaon to-night to discuss the present political situation with Gandhiji.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram is not coming to Wardha for the discussions.—A.P.

TAMILNAD RECOMMENDS ACCEPTANCE

MADRAS: July 2.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the Tamilnad Congress Committee discussed the present political situation in the country, vis-a-vis the statement of the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras.

The Committee, it is understood, recommended that the Working Committee which is to meet at Wardha on July 5 should favour office acceptance.—A.P.

CONGRESS AND STATES

DELHI, (By Mail).

Prof. Indra, Member of the A. I. C. C. from Delhi has sent the following resolution to be placed before the next meeting of the Committee:—

As India is one and indivisible and as the Congress stands for the same civil, democratic and political liberties of the people of the States as for those of the people of British India, this meeting of the A. I. C. C. directs the Working Committee to take measures—

(1) to investigate the political and economic conditions prevailing in the generality of States in India,

(2) to collect authentic information from States regarding the enjoyment of fundamental rights of citizenship, press and labour laws, agrarian situation, begar, serfdom, incidence of taxation, privy purse trade monopolies of Princes and allied questions of general public interest,

(3) to suggest an effective machinery to carry the message of the Congress to the masses living in States, and

(4) to report before the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. on the best means of securing responsible Government and fundamental rights for the people of the States.

JALIANWALA BAGH MEMORIAL FUND

BOMBAY, July 2.

Lala Girdharilal, Secretary, Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund, writes as follows:—

An emergent meeting of the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund Committee will be held at Wardha on July 7, at such a time as may be fixed there by the President of the Congress. As I am lying ill in a Bombay Hospital, I regret that it is not possible for me to send invitations for the meeting to members of the Committee individually and there is now very little time also to reach the letters to the members. Members are, therefore, requested to accept this as a formal notice and kindly inform Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj of the time and date of their arrival at Wardha.—A.P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word — Minimum Re. 1

BUY–EXCHANGE–SELL

IN MODERN TIMES of haste and hustle, when quick lunches are a necessity in a businessman's walk of life, Classified Advertisements in tabloid form have become absolutely essential for a reader of daily and weekly Newspapers

DUE CONSIDERATION having been paid to this vital question and after a mature study of the economic conditions of life in India, we decided to offer our readers a better Classification of the Adlets than hitherto provided for.

CAREFUL ATTENTION has been paid to the daily requirements of our people and all the Sectional Headings are now conveniently arranged in an easy tabulated form to ensure quick reference. The attractive Headlines will appear in Numerical Order

AN EDUCATION in itself is the outcome if Readers make it a habit of going through our Tabulated Adlet Columns regularly and carefully. Many money making as well as money saving offers are to be found in addition to the offers of Comfort and Pleasure of Modern Life

WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS of a few selected Applicants, who declare that they are Unemployed and Jobless, may be accepted by the Management till this offer is withdrawn provided the Applicants agree to the publication of their full name and address and to other rules.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No (86 and so). The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

29. MATRIMONIAL

Respectable Handsome Jain Youth Graduate, having his own business in Bombay, monthly income over Rs. 1,000, wishes to invite correspondence (strictly confidential) from suitable ladies for matrimony. No caste restrictions. Write with full particulars to Box 8625, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately Clerks and Storekeepers for Cement Factory in Central India. Salary Rs. 90 to 150 monthly. Application form and agreement obtainable only on payment of deposit Rs. 3. Apply enclosing money order receipt or wire deposit to Mr. J. L. Lohia, B.A., LL.B., 7, Rahmut Hotel, Agra Fort. (8648)

Wanted Missionary Gentleman over forty—well-educated, ready to devote himself to education of non-Christian boys, honorary work Box No. 8652, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a competent Architectural Draughtsman, having experience in an architect's office. Apply stating experience, terms to Box No. 8632, "Bombay Chronicle."

Smart intelligent young men and women wanted to popularize well-known quick selling branded article. Work easy, decent remuneration. Call in person General Trading Society, 24A, Apollo Street, Bombay. (8658)

Wanted for Juggilal Kamlapat Hosiery Factory, Cawnpore, a Hosiery Expert, thoroughly conversant with technical, mechanical and operative sections of a Hosiery Factory. One with experience specially in Knitting of Underwears and Socks preferred. Apply stating experience, age, and salary expected. (5733)

Wanted all to learn complete Touch Typewriting on New Typewriters Rs. 7. Shorthand speciality. Success guaranteed. Standard Typewriter Co., opposite Navsari Building, 257, Hornby Road. (8620)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for the Kanya Gurukula, Dehra Dun (1) a trained lady graduate with special distinction in Geography and Mathematics and having a knowledge of elementary Economics. (II) also an M.A. in psychology having a knowledge of European and Asiatic History Medium of Instruction is Hindi. Both must be vegetarians, Arya Samajists preferred. Apply stating minimum salary acceptable to the undersigned, V. Seth, Principal, Kanya Gurukula, 6, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun. (5767)

Wanted Accountant to examine and report on accounts in Urdu. Apply Box No. 8661, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Manager for some branches to be opened in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100 p.m. to start. Reply to: Eastern National Bank, Ltd., (B), Post Box No. 10009 Calcutta. (5283)

Wanted Stenotypist, knowing Urdu and accounts. Apply Box No. 8660, "Bombay Chronicle." (8659)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Women's Hospital, Barwani. Pay Rs. 100-5-150 per mensem with free furnished quarters. The post is pensionable. Apply immediately to President, State Council, Barwani (Central India) with copies of testimonials stating qualifications, date of passing, previous experience, age, nationality, whether married, unmarried or widow, if now serving anywhere say where serving and on what pay, and all other relevant particulars. Applicant must state 'full' details of her work, career and experience. Applications omitting to mention any of the required or relevant particulars will not be considered at all. It will be a great convenience if the applicant can send with the application or as soon as possible thereafter a copy of her recent photograph which will be afterwards returned to her. Application should not be delayed for want of a photograph. (5752)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers: Overseers through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (8617)

43. SITUATION WANTED

A Clerk with twelve years' experience in Insurance Cos. have good knowledge of Telephone Operating, wants to seek employment. Apply Box No. 8666. "Bombay Chronicle."

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

A few applications for the Free Adlets for the Unemployed were left on the waiting files for want of space and we are giving a couple of them to-day. Those who wish to get advantage of our free offer may send in their applications to our office and the Management may insert a few selected Adlets either in this paper or in the "Bombay Samachar" whenever space permits. Those who wish to Adletise for employment under private Box Numbers may do so on payment of our usual rate of one anna per word under the Heading No. 43. Free Adlets must be given in full, name and complete address of the Unemployed Applicant. (103)

T. N. Kapur, Deaf and Dumb Cutter, Martins House, Sangli, Now Unemployed willing to work as a Tailor or Cutter. Has 25 years' experience. Can teach in a Deaf and Dumb Institute also. Salary required is very moderate. Will some kind hearted person try and get a job for him? (76—24)

Vadilal Muljibhai Jaini, C|o Hirabag, C. P. Tank, Girgaon, Bombay, Now Unemployed is anxious to get a job as a clerk or a Secretary. Will accept Rs. 30 per month or even a little less. (77—23)

Mohamed Saied C|o M. A. Razaq Ghazlabadwalay, Ballimaran, Mahalsarai, Delhi, being Unemployed seeks job as a Typist or Clerk. (78-40)

R. A. Panju, C|o R. J. Tela, 25C, Nishanpada Cross Lane, Bombay, Now Unemployed wishes to get a post as Deshi Accountant or as a Bill Collector. (79-35)

L. N. Doraiswamy, 15|65, Saraswat Blocks, Matunga, Now Unemployed seeks job as a Clerk or Teacher. Moderate salary accepted. (80-12)

Hari R. Joshi, C|o Y. S. Keluskar, Behramji Jijibhai Building, 3rd floor, Noorbaug, Mandvi, Now Unemployed seeks job of designing gardens, etc. Willing to work on a very moderate salary. (8123)

G. V. Moghe, 122, Shivaji Park, Dadar, Bombay, Now Unemployed seeks job of a rent collector on a very small pay and free residence. References will be given when called. (82-32)

R. R. Bailwal, Bankuwala Mala, 1st floor, Vadgadi, Bombay, Now Unemployed willing to work on moderate salary as clerk. (83-3)

R. M. Shah, 398, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay, Now Unemployed, Willing to get any job. (84-42)

N. K. A. Sastry, Annapurna Mandir, Adenwalla Road, near King's Circle, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks any work anywhere on living wages. Can handle correspondence, is a stenographer. (85-40)

Nariman P. Jangalwala, C|o Aspandiarji Joshi, Contractor Building, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed seeks job as a Bill Collector or as an assistant at Country Liquor Shop. (86-23)

Theodore N. Nevis, No. 8, Old Lewis Building, DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, Now Unemployed seeks post as Tutor, Clerk or Mechanic. (88-23)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Pheroze P. Bilimoria, Agiari Street, Bilimora, Now Unemployed seeks job at a Shipping Office or with any Merchant doing much of shipping. Well experienced in Cargo business and holds good Certificates which can be produced when called for an interview. (87-4)

Dayashankar Hajaila, 21, Nehru Road, Vile Parle, Bombay Suburb, Now Unemployed seeks any work on reasonable salary. (89-18)

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Spare time job by young man well-versed in canvassing and correspondence. Apply Box No. 8653. "Bombay Chronicle."

Stenographer requires part-time work after 6 p.m. Can also work on Telephone Switchboard. Please apply Box No. 8645. "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To let at Chowpatty Sea-face in Sagar Mahal blocks for vegetarian Hindus. Ask Bhaiya there. 'Phone 21801. (8630)

To let at No. 66, Hindoo Colony, Dadar, self-contained blocks for respectable Hindoo families. Rents moderate. Apply within. (8665)

To Let—Khar, Belgam Villa, Ghodbunder Road, Corner 2nd Road, fine airy ground floor, rent very moderate. (8644)

48, Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building," two and three rooms up-to-date flats. Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" ground floor two westerly rooms flat Rs. 165. (8637)

65. ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted two blocks or two drawing rooms and four rooms or one whole floor within reach of ten minutes' walk from Bori Bunder Station. Write with rent. Vallabhdas Ishwardas, 183, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (8623)

68. FLATS TO LET

Flats to let—Airy rooms, open surrounding, up-to-date accommodation, Rent Rupees 75. Grant Road, West side, next to Shanti Hall, Jaffalwadi, Dongre Mansion. Please ask 2nd floor. (8649)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

To Let—Large Office premises, second floor, suitable for Attorneys, Advocates, etc., and for many years occupied by a respectable firm of Solicitors, or for commercial firms, opposite the High Court. Area 3600 sq. ft. or thereabbuts. Rent reasonable. Apply Box No. 8655, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road, is shifting from the 1st of July to the nice, spacious premises at Shroff House, 13th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road. (5724)

145. SCHOOLS (LOCAL)

Senior Cambridge Institute for Boys and Girls. Candidates for all standards leading to Senior Cambridge. Last date of admitting the students for December examination is fast approaching. Apply Principal, Walkar Building, near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road, between 9 and 10 a.m. (5465)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment Session begins 15th July For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (8552)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Dutton's 3 Day Shorthand. Only 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free first lesson: The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters Delhi 6. (8603)

Rare opportunity for educated youths. With a six months' training and London Diploma, one can have a guaranteed independent career. Apply with six annas stamp for illustrated prospectus. Rao's Tailoring College & Tailors' Depot, 143, Princess Street, Bombay. (8639)

We do give expert training in Shorthand, Typewriting and Accountancy. For Guarantee ask any of our past students. Established 1898. Always join Gopaldas's Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8659)

155. TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

Technical Institute, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Trains students for courses in Civil, Mech., Elec. and Radio Engineering covering City and Guilds and G.I.E.E. (London) Exams. Best arrangements. Next session in July. (8628)

181. MUSIC

Join, Prof. Deodhar's "School of Indian Music", for training in Singing, Sitar, Dilruba, Tabla, Violin, Mandolin, Harmonium. Inquiries at the School Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, from 5 to 8 p.m. (8589)

Classical Indian Music taught systematically and theoretically to Ladies and Girls. Apply Mrs. Mulla, Nazir House, Cumballa Hill. (8656)

219. PATENT MEDICINES

Sthambhan Pills.—Best for men 20 pills Rs. 5. Vaidyaraj Jayantilal Ambashanker, Wadhwan City, (Kathiawar). (8576)

303 MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted cheap Pfaff or Singer second-hand hand-sewing machine stating lowest price, write to Box No. 8624, "Bombay Chronicle."

341. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted partners for a flourishing business already going on Most sound and profitable investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 8629, "Bombay Chronicle."

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Company Accountant—Secretary Diplomas—Enrolment proceeding for special classes just commenced. Best tuition oral or postal. Only limited number of students are enrolled. Alexandra College of Commerce (Established 1905), York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (8627)

346. INVESTMENTS

Capitalist wanted to invest Rs. 20,000/- Rs. 25,000 in sole distribution of English proprietary patent medicines, yield 15 to 20 per cent. Organisation and distribution throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Write confidential letter Box No. 5735, "Bombay Chronicle."

387. TYPEWRITERS

Typewriters for sale American rebuilt, Remingtons, Underwood, Royal Rs. 160 upwards. Mofussil Agents wanted Typewriter Agency, Carpenter Street, Girgaon, Bombay. (8636)

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Gujarat Furniture Works "Quality Furniture" in modern style. Showroom and Factory Girgaum, Bombay. Phone 25498. (8634)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Do you like to earn independently Rs. 1,000 by 5 months' labour? No risks. No investment. Apply Glasgow Printing Co., Howrah. (8662)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
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2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

CALTEX (INDIA) LTD.

(Incorporated in Bahama Islands)

1st July, 1937.

We beg to notify the public that the business hitherto conducted by The Texas Company (India) Ltd., in India, will henceforth be carried on by 'CALTEX (INDIA), LTD.'

CALTEX (INDIA) LTD.

8754

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PUBLIC and all concerned that the Partnership subsisting between one JASBHAI VAGHJIBHAI PATEL and our client SOMCHAND MOTILAL SHAH in the name of 'The Diamond Tobacco Co. at Andheri has been dissolved as from the 30th of June, 1937, and that our client the said Somchand Motilal Shah has been carrying on the said business thereafter and that the said Jasbhai Vaghjibhai Patel has no interest or liable for the said business after 30th June, 1937. Nobody should therefore deal with the said Jasbhai Vaghjibhai Patel in the name of 'The Diamond Tobacco Co.' and if anybody deals with him in the said name, he will do so at his own risk and costs.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1937.

DESAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Somchand Motilal Shah

5765.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the undermentioned property. The intending purchasers should submit their offers to the undersigned at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on or before the 14th day of July, 1937. The Vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

1. Piece of land with bungalow and other structures standing thereon situate at Lonavla in the Registration District of Mawal, Taluka Wadgaon, Zilla Poona, bearing Survey No. 152 and admeasuring four acres and twenty gunthas.
2. Piece of land with 2 bungalows and other structures standing thereon situate at Lonavla, in the Registration District of Mawal, Taluka Wadgaon, Zilla Poona, bearing Survey No. 164, admeasuring two acres and twenty-eight gunthas.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1937.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the late Mr. Pooranmal Goelji Singhanee.

5756.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PURSHOTTAMDAS VRAJLAL, GOPALLAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, RAMANLAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, JAYANTILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, KANTILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, RASIKLAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, SURAJLAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, NAVINCHANDRA PURSHOTTAMDAS, JASVANTLAL PURSHOTTAMDAS and BABUBHAI ISHVERLAL, members of a joint and undivided Hindu family have contracted to sell to our client their property situate at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort, hereinbelow described. All persons having any claim or interest against to upon or in respect of the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts but now by actual measurement 157 Square Yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 542, New No. 2832 and Old, Survey No. 46 New Survey No. 1662 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 845 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 1515 and Street No. 8-10-12 and 14 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Cooverbai widow of Goculdas Shamji, on or towards the North by the passage leading to Lalavadi in Old Hanuman Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Vinayak Dhondirao Divalker and now of Kashibai widow of Thaker Lalji Curson and on or towards the South by the land of the City Improvement Trust.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1937.

SHASTRI, & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8764.

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Public Notices.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 263365 on the life of Lallubhai Kakabhai Patel, Esqr., of Vhelam Taluka Jambusar, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 26th June, 1937.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

8664

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Department of Chemical Technology will be prepared to undertake the analysis of water, chemicals, mill stores, etc. For details, including scale of charges, apply to the Head of Department.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.

5755

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as Stock and Share Brokers, under the name and style of Messrs. Roychand D. Javeri, will be dissolved as from the third day of July, 1937.

Mr. Roychand D. Javeri will carry on his business in his own name and Mr. Maneklal J. Javeri, in his own name, at Hindustan Press Building, 21, Dalal Street, Fort Bombay.

ROYCHAND D. JAVERI
MANEKLAL J. JAVERI.

8651

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

LOST, MISLAID OR DESTROYED.

Two Share Certificates Nos. 1734 and 1735 in respect of two shares of the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. Sundardas Devji, deceased, have been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. All claims in respect of these two shares should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Company, Kent House, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort Bombay, otherwise new share certificates will be issued to the heir of the abovenamed deceased.

K. D. GHEESTA,
Superintendent.

8654

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. GUSTAD KHODADAD KUCHABIYOGI and Bai AWABAI his wife.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge, use, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Khoddad Circle Dadar being Plot No. 808(3) on the Dadar Matunga Estate, formerly of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and now of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 833 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon and known as "Awa Lodge" registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under portion of Survey No. 1213 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 814C/10 Matunga Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward Nos. 6595(1) & 6595(1a) Street Nos. 152 & 152-aa and bounded, on or towards the North-East by Plot No. 807 of the said Estate leased to the Vendors, on the South-East by Plot No. 813 of the said Estate leased to R. B. Mazagaonwala & Ors., on the South-West by Plot No. 808(4) of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Faridoon S[illegible]r Irani & on the North-West by Plot No. 808(1) of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1937.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8772.

Public Notices.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS

TWO NEW RATE CIRCULARS viz., Supplement to Foreign Rate Circular No. 3 of 1937 and Special Rate Circular No. 9 of 1937, have been issued. Particulars may be obtained from the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Bombay or Stations.

5764

THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on Monday, the 19th day of July 1937 at 5 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st March 1937.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai and Mr. Usufali A. Bakerbhai who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4th.—To elect Mr. E. C. Reid, who retires under Article 100 as a Director.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1937.

5763.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In The Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1913 and of the ARYAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

AMRATLAL KALIDAS DOSHI and others ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of June, 1937, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Kania (in Chambers) by Amratlal Kalidas Doshi and others policy-holders and members of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 2nd day of August, 1937 and any creditor or contributory of the said company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

AMRITLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

5762.

AROUND-THE-WORLD
BOMBAY TO BOMBAY
by
N. Y. K. LINE

Europe via China, Japan U. S. A. or Canada returning via Suez and Colombo (or vice versa). Many facilities offered

FARES
1st Class £162-11-0.
2nd £103-18
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Tourist £93-12

Rates vary according to the class and accommodation of Atlantic Line steamers.

For Motor Ships of the Japan-Europe Service, 1st £12-16 and 2nd £13-12 additional

Rates provide for transportation between Bombay and Colombo by N. Y. K. Bombay Line, otherwise by Rail or Outside line steamer at an extra of £7-0 1st class and £4-0 2nd class each way.

For further particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Lloyds Bank Bldgs., Hornby Road.,
BOMBAY.
'Phone No. 22041. Telegrams "YUSEN"

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.
122, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES AT GANESHPUR, NANDGAON, CHALISGAON AND SAIGAON.

By order of the Official Assignee sales of insolvents Esufalli Mulla Badruddin and Fidahussein Abdul Tayab's properties at Ganeshpur, Nandgaon, Chalisgaon and Saigaon will be held on THURSDAY, 15th July, 1937, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms.

CRAWFORD & CO.

LIGHT DIESEL OIL

BULK CONSIGNMENT ARRIVED,

Refer to:—
THE MILLS STORE CO.,
43, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 8.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The ANSWER to the QUESTION:
"AREN'T MEN BEASTS?"
will be FOUND in the Season's MOST RIOTOUS FARCE
with
ROBERTSON HARE
ALFRED DRAYTON
At Their Best

Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
Gaekwar of Baroda
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY
SUNDAY, the 4th JULY, '37
AT 3-30 P.M.
SWAYAMVAR
Booking at the Theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.
Plans Open at the Theatre.

By INSISTENT Public Demand
for ONE WEEK ONLY!
LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES—
By Seeing
NEW THEATRES'
Musical Comedy
MILLIONAIRE
or CROREPATI
Starring:
SAIGAL
Now RUNNING At
THE GLOBE
TALKIES: SANDHURST RD.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45.
Saturday, Sunday & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Hiria Junoo Koudice and his wife, Gangubai, who were arrested in the early hours of Thursday morning from a hut at Colaba, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each or undergo 12 weeks' imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay.

Seven note-books containing sutta and Teji Mandi figures and a cash of Rs. 229-4-3 were it is alleged, seized by Deputy Inspector Salasker from the room of Dhanpatram Ramratan on the Kalbadevi Road on Thursday night in a raid carried out by the Police Officer.

The owner of the room and two others, namely, Ganeshmal Laxminarayan and Lachiram Chaturbhuj, who were found inside the room were arrested. They were later released on bail.

The arrested persons were today placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and bail was extended upto July 17.

In connection with a theft case the Maharbowrie Police arrested Natwarlal alias Acharya yesterday in a restaurant at Charni Road.

To-day he was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, charged with theft.

The accused was remanded in custody till July 16.

Five persons were seriously injured early this morning at Reay Road when a motor lorry turned turtle.

The driver and four others were thrown out and received serious injuries. They were admitted in the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Following an altercation, Malik Kondoo, is alleged to have stabbed his own wife with a knife last night.

The accused was remanded on bail till July 9.

Knocked Down By Lorry

An inquest was held to-day over the body of Naraya Janoo Mahale (18), a domestic servant, who was knocked down by a motor lorry yesterday at Santa Cruz, as a result of which he died in the K. E. M. Hospital the same day.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to his having been accidentally run into a motor lorry at the junction of Ghodbunder Road and Tilak Road at Santa Cruz.

Dwarkanath M. Pradhan (45) was arrested by the City Police on a charge of theft of Rs. 750 from a medical practitioner's pocket on Thursday morning.

He was to-day placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and remanded to police custody till July 5.

A verdict of accidental death was returned to-day by the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Shankar Keshav Rane (32), a mill hand in the Century Mill and residing at Worli.

He was removing the cover of a tank at the mill—which was filled with boiling dye—when he sustained scalds due to steam coming out from it. He was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he died on June 28 last.

A rider was added by the Jury that the Mill management will please take adequate precautions that such unfortunate accidents do not occur again.

POLICEMAN AS PUNTER

Magistrate's Strictures

The employment of policemen as bogus punters in gaming cases, came in for a good deal of comment by Mr. R. J. Khambata, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, while disposing of a gaming case.

Four persons were arrested following a gaming raid by Sub-Inspector Manglorekar, of the Anti-Gambling Squad, in the compound of Municipal Patra's Chawl, off Sewri Road, on March 24 last. Names of the accused are

Abdul Satar Rasul, Yusuf Imamuddin, Sukhdevsingh Sadashiv and Bandu Dewji.

The first accused, charged with keeping a common gaming house, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The second accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

The case against the third accused was postponed to July 28 as the warrant had not been executed against him yet. The fourth accused, pleading not guilty, stated that he was a passer-by and that the police pounced upon him and arrested him.

The Magistrate accordingly fined him Rs. 15 or in default to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Woman Dies Of Fall

An inquest was held to-day on the body of the deceased woman, Molibai Narottamdas (30), living on the 3rd floor of Laxmi Niwas, Dr. Viegas Street, Girgaum.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, due to fall from the building.

ABOLISH STATE MONOPOLIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

Of late, the monopolies, in Rajkot State have assumed a serious turn. The public agitation has been so strong that Major Harvey in charge of the State's administration affairs had to grant two interviews to public deputations. He has promised them to consider everything sympathetically. The public expects that at least sugar monopoly would go at the earliest moment possible. Before he left for Mt. Abu he asked the deputation to wait till July 15, when he will pass final orders.

KATHIAWAR CONVENTION.

The Kathiawar Convention which held its first session at Bhavnagar on June 25, 26 and 27 passed a number of resolutions. Of these most important referred to the early recovery of Mr. Manilal Kothari, appreciation of Lilia workers, protest against the unjust orders passed on some workers by the Bhavnagar State and the unjust imprisonment of some workers by the Bhavnagar State and the unjust orders passed on some workers not to enter the State limits and an approach to Mahatmaji to secure his guidance in the present dull situation in the province, to revive Kathiawar Political Conference and to convene the sixth session of the Conference at a central place as early as possible.

LAXIL

A dependable but harmless —LAXATIVE TABLET—

- Ensures perfect evacuation without any griping
- Keeps both body and mind in perfect trim
- Eats like chocolate and can be taken chewing

* * *

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA ::: BOMBAY

Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BEAUTY THAT CAN BEAR THE LIGHT.

"A FACE Enflowered

In fortune's sweetest favours" A faultless face of fascinating freshness, frank, fair and free from freckles.

BY USING
OATINE

Her complexion is perfect whether by daylight, gaslight or electric light, because the under skin is nourished and the upper skin rendered smooth and supple by the nightly use of Oatine Cream and the daily application of Oatine Snow.

THESE TWO ARE ALL YOU NEED FOR BEAUTY

MARTIN & HARRIS, Ltd. SUDAMA HOUSE, 3rd Floor, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

15th Fifteenth Glorious Week.

Still Going Strong!

New Theatres' epic of Indian film-art.

The PRESIDENT
Starring: SAIGAL
with Kamleshkumari, Leela Desai, Nawab, Jagdeesh B. A.
Photographed and Directed by: Sjt. N. Bose.
Still drawing crowded houses at
THE KRISHNA • TALKIES
DUBASH THEATRE

"We have always endeavoured to cater for the entire family rather than one particular section of it," and it is our hope that our efforts in this direction will meet with general approval. We can assure the public we shall always pay attention to their wants and we shall be only too pleased to receive any complaints or suggestions they may have to make. We can assure them that they will receive our utmost consideration and we will do all in our power to make the Wellington a spot where the public will be able to obtain relaxation and entertainment after a hard day's labour.

It has always been the policy of the Wellington to study the comfort of their patrons and to provide them with real value for their money in the way of entertainment. We feel that you will agree that in securing for the next year and a half the M.-G.-M. Pictures which are sent to India, are giving patrons the best the cinema can produce.

AND THAT'S WHY
WELLINGTON
is popular as the
FAMILY PICTURE HOUSE

Wellington Talkies Dhobi Talao

THREE SHOWS DAILY at: 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p. m.

METRO-GOLDWYN-MEYER SUPERB COMEDY DRAMA

The Man In Possession

with JEAN HARLOW & ROBERT TAYLOR

The Charming Comedy Drama of the handsome butler who knew his place was right in the heart of the lady he served

ROMANCE RUNS. RIOT-LAUGHTER RINGS OUT

'Phone 22666—Plans open. Please book early.

Turf Club And Indian Members

Passage Of Arms Between Geddis & Sultan Chinoy

Does the Royal Western India Turf Club require reorganisation? A storm was raised recently in the meeting of the Royal Western India Turf Club when a letter signed by 29 prominent members of the Club sent to the Committee was considered. The Committee called an extraordinary general meeting of the members where at passage of arms took place bet ween Mr. A. Geddis, chairman, and Mr. Sultan Chinoy, who was one of the signatories.

The letter in question 'inter alia' stated:—

"It is our considered view that some of the Articles of Association of the Club, particularly those relating to the number and classes of Membership, rights of the different classes of Members, the Constitution, powers and functions of the Committee and Stewards, being not suitable to the present conditions require to be considerably altered.

"We would, therefore, urge that the Committee undertake a thorough examination of this matter at an early date and take such steps as may be necessary to amend, add to alter or modify the Articles of Association in such a way as will meet the needs of the situation".

PROVISION FOR MORE MEMBERS

The letter suggests revision of Article 10 to make provision for at least 500 members and draws attention to the low percentage of Indians in the Club.

"Progressive opinion in all quarters, and the declared policy and intention of the Government of India in matters relating to the incorporation of, and capital holdings in, public utility corporations and other large undertakings is that the nationals of the country shall have a predominant share of responsibility in the administration of such Institutions and it is indeed deplorable that this position is not reflected in the composition of Club Membership. It cannot be gainsaid that Indian interests contribute the largest share of the receipts and income of the Club and it is but fair and proper that they should be given commensurate representation. To this end, therefore, we are of opinion that due provision should be made for admitting a larger portion of Indians to Club Membership and on the analogy of the Indian Companies Act the minimum number of Indians should be 60 p.c.

"Another anomaly in regard to Club Membership which should be done away with at the earliest opportunity is the question of salaried employees of the Club being Club Members and possessing the right of voting. This is not conducive to the proper management of the Club and control of the employees'.

Under Article 29 the management of the Club and control over funds and property are vested in a Committee of 9 and Article 39 (b) confers on the Committee also the power to appoint 5 stewards from amongst the Club Members. In actual practice, however, it is found that the Committee of late appoint 5 amongst themselves to be the Stewards with the result that the Stewards discharge a dual function being in a majority on the Committee itself which body is supposed to supervise and control their action. This anomaly should be removed either by increasing the number of Members of the Committee or by preventing the Members of the Committee who are also Stewards from voting on matters emanating from the Stewards and coming before the Committee for decision or by laying down that not more than two of the Members of the Committee shall be appointed as Stewards and that three or more Stewards shall be appointed from amongst the Members who are not on the Committee.

The letter was signed by Sir Homi Mehta, Mr. P. B. Avasia, Mr. D. A. Bilimoria, Mr. E. D. Kazi, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Narottam M. Goculdas, Mr. Shiavax C. Cambata, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Sir Jamshedji N. Duggan, Mr. Dostmahomed F. Chinoy, Mr. Nurmahomed M. Chinoy, Mr. S. T. Dockray, Mr. J. D. Sherston Baker, Mr. Framroz A. Vakil, Mr. D. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. Gulamhusein F. Chinoy, Mr. R. S. Captain, Major S. B. Mehta, Mr. M. R. Sethna, Mr. S. P. Wallace, Mr. J. H. Carpenter, Major D. Vanrenen, Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. H. G. Khairaz, Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah, Mr. J. G. Anderson, Mr. J. P. Wallace, and Mr. Sultan Chinoy.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Presiding at a meeting Mr. Geddis is reported to have said that to have secured 28 signatures after all Mr. Chinoy's going round begging support for his agitation was a very poor performance indeed, and that out of that number only about 9 saw fit to attend this meeting indicated how small their interest in the matter really was.

There was nothing new he said, in the members of a Club agreeing to limit the number of membership to a given figure. In the same way, there was nothing new in the members of such a club increasing the number of the members if they so wished and it was a matter which was entirely in the hands of the members to decide whether they wished to do so, or not. His own opinion was that there was no reason why the number of members should be increased, and, according to him, there was certainly no reason either adequate or inadequate, given in the letter addressed to the Committee why it should be done.

He accused Mr. Chinoy of raising the issue of racial discrimination and added that the suggestion was made by Mr. Chinoy only with the object of causing discord and doing what harm he could to the Club.

FAULT OF INDIANS

He admitted that Indians are in a minority in the Club. The actual figures were 219 Europeans and 131 Indian members. But he added that the position had been brought about by Indians not going up for Club Membership, and preferring to go up for Stand Membership only. It is a matter that lies, and will continue to lie entirely in the hands of Indians themselves.

The R. W. I. T. C., he said, was not European Club, nor was it an Indian Club, but was meant to be a Club of gentlemen interested in racing. There could be no talk of a percentage on communal basis.

RESPONSIBILITY TRANSFERRED

Mr. Sultan Chinoy, addressing the meeting said that the Articles of Association of the Club which were framed years ago do not fully meet the changed conditions prevailing to-day and in asking the Committee to examine them, the signatories to the letter had merely asked the Committee to do something which in any event they would have found it necessary to undertake sooner or later. He denied that the representation implied a want of confidence in the present Office Bearers of the Club. But he was disappointed that the Committee should have transferred their responsibility to the General Body. The points raised in the representation, he said were such that the Committee were competent to decide and the fact that the Committee had chosen to come before the General Body instead of first giving the points their consideration would go to indicate that the Committee had entirely misunderstood the intentions of the signatories in regard to their objective.

NO PROPAGANDA

There is a growing feeling he said, that Indian representation in the Club Membership is totally inadequate having regard to the extent to which they are associated with the prosperity of the Club. In consequence of limiting the membership to 350 he stated many prominent citizens, whose election to Club Membership would have been an honour to the Club, were kept out and he knew of many whose names had been on the waiting list. Unless therefore the Membership was increased, there would be no opportunity

(Continued on page 18 Col 6)

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WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

Test Cricket In England

(By: "LOOKER-ON")

The first test match between England and New Zealand which was played off at Lord's this week, ended in a draw. England having won the toss had the initial advantage of batting on a perfect wicket. They fully utilised the opportunity by piling up the handsome total of 424 runs. The chief credit for it goes to Hammond and Hardstaff who made up a glorious third-wicket partnership which yielded as many as 245 runs, Hammond contributing 140 and Hardstaff 114. Paynter was the only other batsman who batted with distinction, 74 runs being credited to his account. The remaining batsman failed to create much of an impression. Cowie and Roberts shared the bowling honours by bagging four wickets each for 118 and 101 respectively.

A HEROIC STAND

The New Zealanders began poorly, losing three of their prime wickets with only 66 runs on the Board. Then Hadlee and Wallace made a plucky stand to raise the total to 131. The latter was responsible for 52. Things looked really black for New Zealand thereafter. Seven wickets were down for a paltry 176.

At this critical juncture, Moloney and Roberts rose to the occasion and terrorised the bowlers with some lusty hitting. Their brave stand not only saved the visitors from a follow on and utter defeat but paved the way for a creditable draw. These two were separated after they had recorded a century partnership for the eighth wicket. The New Zealand innings closed at 295. Moloney knocked up a brilliant 64 and Roberts remained unbeaten with 66 to his account.

Robins had to employ his battery of seven bowlers, including himself, to run through the visiting side. The captain's own analysis showed three wickets for 58 runs.

LATE DECLARATION

With a lead of 129 runs, England's task in the second innings was easy. Although they lost the first two wickets cheaply again, Hardstaff and Barnett consolidated their position in an enterprising fashion. They increased the total to 123 before separation, Hardstaff scoring 64. Barnett continued his merry career in company with Ames and Robins until closure was applied. The Gloucestershire batsman carried his bat home for 83 runs, while Robins was 38 not out.

It seems to me the England skipper had delayed the declaration a bit too long to establish an absolute safe lead. Had he declared a little earlier, England might have won the match easily. As it was New Zealand was called upon to muster 355 runs to win the match outright. It was impossible for them to do so within the allotted time. So they played for a draw.

WALLACE TO RESCUE

The home bowlers tried hard to dismiss them in time and the fielders supported them smartly. The first three batsmen were victimised early. But Wallace came to the rescue of his side once again and Kerr gave him able support. The former was out l.b.w. to Jim Parks for the second time soon after he had crossed the half-century mark (58). Kerr however refused to surrender his wicket till the end of the day for his 38. When time was called, New Zealand had lost eight wickets for 175 runs.

It will thus be seen that if Robins had sent the visitors in a little earlier, he might have crowned his efforts with success. That was not to be.

England is sure to field a stronger combination than this in the second Test. But in a three-days' match, time is a most vital factor and unless it is a utilised to best advantage, a decisive result will be difficult of attainment.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S VICTORY

The women cricketers of Australia who are now touring England, deserve to be congratulated on their splendid victory in the first Test match against England. When the English team visited Australia last year they had practically everything in their own way. So the Australian girls were not taken very seriously in their first Test match on English soil. England put up a team which was far from the strongest. Even Miss Archdale who was England's captain on the last tour was kept out. The result was that England was penalised by a defeat for taking the tourists lightly. Doubtless she will strive to retrieve the position in the next Test at Blackpool with her strongest combination on the field and being off the rubber in the final match.

OUTSTANDING FIGURES

Among the tourists, three ladies shone in dazzling colours. Miss H. Pritchard and Miss K. Smith batted with such extraordinary skill and judgment that they were very near the century mark in the first innings being 87 and 88 respectively. Miss Smith also bowled with telling effect. The third player to make a mark was Miss P. Antonio who captured nine wickets in all, six of them in the first innings.

For England, Miss Lowe and Miss M. Maclagan in the first innings and the latter and Miss B. Snowball wielded the willow with considerable effect, while the bowling honours were shared by Miss M. Hide, Miss K. Whellan and Miss B. Belton. Miss Lowe knocked up 42 and Miss Maclagan missed the coveted three-figure by eleven runs though unbeaten till the end. In the second innings Miss Snowball, the wicket-keeper, emulated the brilliant example of Miss Maclagan and batted with commendable zeal and enterprise to collect 72 runs. But for her heroic effort England would have suffered a much heavier defeat.

CONCRETE WICKETS

Cricketers in India will be interested to read the following letter addressed by R. W. V. Robbins, the England captain, to the "Cricketer" on concrete wicket:—

During the recent M.C.C. Australian tour nothing impressed me so much as the contrast between the concrete wickets on which the young Australian learns the game and the so-called turf wickets in our parks and many of our village greens with which the young Englishman is forced to contend.

Both in the big cities of Australia (just outside the famous Sydney ground there are about 30 of these concrete wickets) and in the most remote parts up-country these concrete wickets are to be found, some in the roughest fields, some amidst scrub inches high, and others on plains absolutely devoid of grass or any other vegetation.

VILLAGE CONDITIONS

One hears that in some of our large industrial towns in the North, boys have adopted baseball as their summer game, the main reason being that the wickets are too rough and dangerous for cricket, and no real enjoyment is gained therefrom.

We all enjoy village cricket, and most of us the variations of a village wicket, but is this type of wicket the least help to our young cricketers? Emphatically "NO". If a boy has any aptitude at all for the game it is absolutely useless to compel him to either bat or bowl on these bad wickets.

THEIR ADVANTAGES

Here are some of the advantages of good fast, true wickets (i.e. concrete wickets) as opposed to our park and village turf wickets:—

(1) Better and brighter batting because on good wickets a boy knows the height and pace of every ball coming off the wicket, and it gives him an opportunity of taking risks. He learns orthodox strokes, and eventually acquires that great necessity in batting which all Australians seem to possess—confidence.

(2) Better bowling, because no longer will long-hops rise head high or half volleys shoot along the ground; nor will deliveries turn a foot unless they are genuinely 'spun'. A boy must concentrate on length, bowl to his field and use his head and his wits.

(3) Concrete wickets are very cheap to lay down, and there is practically no expense in their upkeep.

(4) More Cricket would be played and no longer should we 'see' Saturday after Saturday grounds unfit because water is lying on the wickets.

AUSTRALIAN SUCCESS

In these days when so much has been said and written about playing fields and so much money has been subscribed to playing fields, it seems to me to be vital that the wickets on these fields should be of the type which I have endeavoured to describe.

I know many people will say, "But what about the footballers in the winter? How are they to play their football over a concrete piece of ground?" The answer to that is that these concrete wickets are invariably laid down two or three inches below the level of the surrounding turf, and just before the football season begins they are turfed over and little or no difference is apparent.

May I venture to urge that the various playing fields' authorities should give this matter their earnest and immediate consideration. I am confident, and so many others who have seen them, that one average young Australian cricketer of to-day is streets ahead of the average young Englishman, and the main reason for this is, in my humble opinion, the concrete wicket.

I should like to hear from Indian cricketers what they have to say about the adoption of the above suggestion in this country.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 10, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 22, 1356
Parsi: Behman 1, 1306
Hightide: 7-17 18-41
Lowtide: 0-34 13-0
Sunrise: 6h 6m
Sunset: 7h 20m
Anti-Scout Day: Public meeting at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding, 6 p.m.
S. S. Chitral with mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer Clan Skene left Suez evening of 30th June.

ARYA SAMAJ

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir, Swami Abhayanandji will deliver a public lecture on "Practical Yoga" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NORTH KANARA GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SANGH

There will be a programme of vocal music in the Sangh's Hall, Save House, Girgaon, by Miss Mukta Padabidri, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

The anniversary of the late Dr. Bhau Daji Lad will be celebrated in the Samaj at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) when Mr. S. L. Kapadi B.Sc. will speak.

BOMBAY TENANTS' CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the Committee will be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the premises of the Library of the R. L. T. Hostel, near Opera House.

SANTA CRUZ CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of June 1937, numbers of patients treated: males 1058, females 546, and children 787; total 2391. Average per day 80. Number of minor surgical operations etc. 60.

MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM

Professor K. S. Krishnan D.Sc. of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, will deliver a lecture on "Paramagnetism of Crystals" at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in room No. 11, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

RECEPTION TO BOHRA HIGH PRIEST

His Holiness Sirdar Sayedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb, the High Priest of the Dawoodi Bohra community, is expected to arrive in Bombay from pilgrimage to-day (Saturday) at Victoria Terminus by a special train at 8-30 a.m.

ANGLO-AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL

The inauguration of the above institution comes off to-day, (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Natarajan, the Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer". Vaidyaguru Dr. R. K. Valvekar B.Sc. of the Prema Medical College will deliver the inaugural address.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Aren't Men Beasts?" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Escadrille". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Night Key". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhanwan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Adventure in Manhattan". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Man in Possession". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave". Daily at usual time.
GLOBE—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Arrow of Destiny". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President". Daily at usual time.
IMPERIAL—"Our Darling Daughters". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Pratibha". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to morrow at 3 p.m.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSEE UNION

The meeting of the members of the abovementioned Union will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Tutorial High School when the discussion will take place on the following subjects.

(1) To discuss the incident that took place in Wadia's Fire Temple on Coronation Day.
(2) To discuss the remarks made by Lord Baden-Powell regarding Indians.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Straits, Settlements, per s.s. extra 'Talamba' via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 3rd instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orford' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 6th instant.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union the following meetings will be held in the Union Hall at the above address:—

On Monday 5th July at 6-15 p.m. Professor R. D. Kurve will give a discourse on "Inter-communal Marriages.' Dr. C. L. D'Avoine will preside.

On Friday 9th July at 6-15 p. m. Hishmatullah S. Qureshi will give a discourse on "Yoga as a Solution of Personal Problems." Swami Vishwananda will preside.

The Maharaja of Dhar, who arrived from England on Thursday evening.

Another Radio Institute For City

"The Science of opportunities at present in India is the science of Radio Engineering, and it will continue to be predominantly so for a few generations to come," is the opinion of the organisers of the Chicago Radia Institute, in explaining the objects of starting the Institute.

The Institute conducted by the Chicago Telephone and Radio Company commenced work on Thursday, when a demonstration was arranged for the Press at the Laboratory of the Institute, Esplanade Road, Fort.

The Laboratory attached to the Institute is equipped with up-to-date instruments for the benefit of the pupils as well as the public.

In training the students, the organisers have decided to adhere to a syallabus which will enable the pupils to appear for the City and Guilds (London) Examination in Radio Communication.

GROWING POPULARITY.

The workshop lectures are given with a view to bring the student upto a level so that he may be able to carry out the work independently in the workshop and moreover create a feeling of confidence in the work he does.

"To-day, even the unsophisticated villagers gather round the village loudspeakers," the organisers said "and listen in to their programme "For Villagers Only." The radio is thus becoming more popular day by day and the radio trade is ever on the increase. Unfortunately, the ever increasing demand for the radio experts created thereby is not adequately met with at all places."

To fulfil this long felt need, the Institute has been organised.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Transmission time for ordinary traffic to and from Sind is now normal.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the School Hall, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum. Prof. K. Nageshrao will be the principal singer.

'G' WARD D.C.C.

A monthly meeting of the council of management of 'G' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the Committee's Office.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will open to-day (Saturday), at Wilson College, Chowpatti, in the Junior B. A. Class Hall (No. III 10), when Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Director of Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, will deliver the Inaugural Address on "The Field of Social Work" at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

MR. SAVARKAR ENTERTAINED.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar was entertained to a dinner on Thursday at the Sardar High School, Girgaum by the Anti-Caste Dinner Association. There were several distinguished guests present including Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Savarkar addressing the gathering said that the majority community in the country ought to be well organised in order to be able to derive all the benefits from whatever constitution they were called upon to work.

Hon'ble Justice D. R. Norman, I.C.S., (Judicial Commissioner) elevated to the High Court Bench.

ANTI-SCOUT DAY

To-day's Meeting At Blavatsky Lodge Hall

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, the Anti-Scout Day will be observed all over the Presidency to-day (Saturday)

A public meeting will be held in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall at 6 p.m. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

ENGLAND'S TROPHY FOR INDIAN FOOTBALL

Good Entries For. Rover Cup

BOMBAY: Friday.

Now that the longstanding dispute between certain provincial football organisations over the formation of the All-India Football Association has been amicably settled, India may shortly expect a new and important football tournament to be inaugurated. Some months ago the Football Association of England virtually promised a special trophy for Indian football to be competed for by teams all over the country, but indicated that no such trophy could be given until local differences were settled. With the definite formation, therefore, of the new All-India Football Federation, it is expected that this trophy will shortly be offered to that organisation, when it will undoubtedly become the most-coveted of All-India's many offerings for football.

Talking about England's interest in Indian football, it now seems tolerably certain that Islington Corinthians, who are expected to visit India next year, will play at least one match in Bombay. The tour programme is not yet settled, but it is understood that every effort will be made to enable Bombay soccer-lovers to witness one game, or even more, between these well-known amateurs and some of our local players.

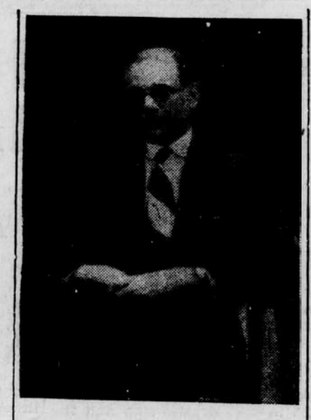
In Bombay football circles, the topic of conversation at the moment is the interesting position in the Harwood League. The top position is, of course, practically assured for the Cheshires, who have only dropped one point in the whole season's matches. But there is a very close race for the honour of being runners-up, as Bombay City, the R. A. Colaba, and the field Brigade of Kirkee have secured eleven, ten, and nine points respectively. As there is no soccer this week-end,—the Cooperage being handed over to rugger on Saturday,—next week's matches will be invested with special interest.

As for the Rovers Cup, there are seventeen entries up-to-date, and the W.I.F.A. fully expect the number to go well over the twenty mark before the final date. Plans are already in hand for a really successful tournament, and as the influx of well-known teams from other parts of India will certainly mean large crowds at the Cooperage, arrangements have already been made for the erection of large additional stands on the east and south sides, each capable of seating about 2,000 spectators.

Owing to the unfortunate dispute now in progress in Calcutta, no decision has yet been reached as to whether Mohomedan Sporting will come to Bombay again this year, but it is confidently hoped that they will. In any case, a strong effort is being made to get the East Bengal team to enter as well as the potential Calcutta League Champions.

A public gathering of Radhanpur citizens was called by the Nagarsheth, Mr. Pannalal Arimardan, in honour of Sheth Ratilal Vadilal for his title of Dayalankar received from Dr. Kurtakoti Shankaracharya of Karvirpitha under the presidentship of the Divan Saheb Khan Bahadur A. M. Kadri.

Mr. Ratilal was presented with a silver casket by the Diwan Saheb. Sheth Ratilal declared donations of Rs. 251 to Pinjrapole, Rs. 251 to the Anath Ashram and Rs. 151 to Anjuman School.



Prof. I.I. J. Antia of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Harwood League

BOMBAY UNITED BEATEN AGAIN

Transit Section Win By 2 Goals

BOMBAY: Friday.

Friday's game, in the first division of the Harwood League Football, which was played between the Transit Section and the Bombay United, at the Cooperage, this evening, resulted in a well-deserved victory for the former by 2 goals to nil.

THE PLAY

Immediately after the start, Mari, the Unitedmen's centre-forward, made his way through the Section's defence but Andrews, the opposing right back, successfully cleared the ball just before Mari could shoot. This was a good opportunity which Mari failed to utilise. This sort of thing makes one fail to understand, why the Unitedmen's forwards, take such a long time when they are in the shooting area. The result is evident. The Bombay United have yet to win or draw a match, having lost all the matches they have played so far in the League.

But it was not so with the Transit Section. They got a chance in the fifth minute after the start and Britton, their outside-left, made no mistake in finding the net. He worked for this goal all on his own and after dodging past about three of the opposing defenders he went on to beat the goal-keeper with a crisp shot.

The play became rather dull and uninteresting as it progressed till the interval arrived with the Bombay United in arrears of 1 goal.

On resumption Mari repeated his performance of the first half. This time there was nobody to tackle him and he had an open goal before him with only the goal-keeper to beat. In his characteristic style he shot far above the bars to waste another good scoring opportunity.

BETTER PLAY.

Things improved a little after the re-start and pressing their opponents the Unitedmen were now working hard to level the score. Many a time they came very near scoring but displaying poor finishing which has always been a feature of their play they failed to hit the mark on many occasions.

Midway through the second half the Unitedmen were rather unlucky as off a corner, Prem Lal had almost scored but the Section custodian cleverly tossed the ball over the bars while following this it was Prem Lal again who took a good shot but the ball struck the woodwork and returned to play.

On the other end the Section doubled their score when Britton scored his second goal of the evening from a close range.

Try as hard as the Unitedmen may, the Section defence held out till the end to retire winners by 2 goals to nil.

THE RESULT
TRANSIT SECTION ..... 2 goals
BOMBAY UNITED ..... Nil

THE TEAMS

TRANSIT SECTION.—Hickman; Andrews and Burns; Brown, Bell and Bailey; Mather, Fluin, Gatward, Orange and Britton.

BOMBAY UNITED. Suvarna; Ude Ram and Mandon; Jairam, Salian and Aziz; Jamna Dass, Michael, Mari, Premlal and Kamlya.

REFEREE.—Mr. Eagle.

MONDAY'S GAME.

Bombay City v. Bombay Gymkhana.

The 72nd birthday anniversary of Pagal Haranath was celebrated at Dakor under the auspices of Shree Gujarat Haranath Samaj.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.
8-30 A Violin Recital An Air Artist. 8-40 Talk (Hindustani): "Great Romances of India." Malati and Madhav. Br. Dr. D. R. Prem. 8-55 Ghazal and Naat. Allabux
noon.
12-0 Selection of Music (Recorded—H.M.V.)
p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. My Ideal Programme. A lunch hour recorded programme arranged by a man about town.
5-30 Amateur Attempts. 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 The VUB Indian Orchestra. 6-15 Talk (Hindi): "The Language Battle." By Lilavati Munshi. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 Light Classical Music. Prof. Narayanrao Vyas. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "The Week in Sport." By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Saxophone Solos. By Micky Correa. 9-45 Johnny Walker. The Humorist from Lancashire. 10-0 A Variety Programme. By the Bombay Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club. Arranged by Edna Windsor.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.
7-0 Violin Solo By P. S. Mukarji. 7-10 Prof. V. N. Patwardhan of Poona. Principal, Gandharva Mahavidyala. Classical and Light Music. 7-50 Naghma-i-dun dil ke." Bekhud. 8-5 Rashida Singh. Naat. "Hain ishare yeh tegh-i-qatil ke Ao arman nikal dun dil ke." Bekhud 8-5 Rashida Begum of Amritsar. Classical and Light Music. 8-40 1st News (Hindustani). 8-50 1st News (English).
p.m.
6-30 Shahnai Solo. 6-40 Prof. V. N. Patwardhan of Poona. Classical and Light Music. 7-5 Rashida Begum of Amritsar. Light Music. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Current Publications." (Urdu). by Shahid Ahmed. 7-45 "For Villagers Only."- (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Play (Hindustani): "Prem Bandhan." By Ishrat Rehmani. (Performed by AIR artists). 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Talkers of their Times." No. 1. Ben Jonson. By E. F. Hart. 10-0 A Night in a Caravanserai. A musical variety programme. Arranged and conducted by "Musicar."

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

With the monsoon on us the suburbs is now full of many pools of water which were formerly ditches meant for dumping garbage and already the animal manure is finding its way in these pools which will in time to became breeding grounds of bacteria.

There are also a number of choked drains in Bandra, Khar and Santa Cruz, which overflow the road when there is a good shower, these drains need a through scouring and scraping if they are expected to carry away the storm water.

The Municipalities might find some means of blocking the pools formed by the garbage plots and get the choked up drains scraped up.

Naran Swam Gosavi, a Sadhu living at Malad, in the Suburbs, was arrested on Monday last on the charge counterfeiting coins.

It is understood that Sub-Inspector S. V. Bhonsley, charge of the local intelligence branch, and Sub-Inspector Doshi, of the Andheri Police on receiving information that a Sadhu possessed a lot of counterfeit coins, marked his movements for a month and on Monday night at about 10 p.m. they are stated to have accosted the Sadhu and searched his person and found several conterfeit coins. On a search made 17 four anna counterfeit coins, metal, mould and several other instruments are alleged to have been found.

WOMAN DROWNED

On Wednesday last the dead body of a woman was removed from a well at Chapel Road, Bandra.

The body was that of Marie Emily D'Souza, wife of Kaitan D'Souza of Chapel Road, Bandra. An inquest was held on the dead body. The Panchas have come to the conclusion that death was due to drowning. The Bandra Police are investigating into the matter.

RELIGIOUS LECTURES.

Under the auspices of Sheth Malubhai Kasanbhai Solicitor Adhyatmic Sanskrit Vidyalaya the public religious lectures will be delivered by Swami Ehri Chaitanya Deo at Brhma Nivas Sanskrit Pathshala from to-day to Monday the 5th July as under:

Saturday night at 9 p.m. Ishwar Prem.
Sunday morning at 9 a.m. Kathopnishad.
Sunday night at 9 p.m. Our Duties.
Monday night at 9 p.m. Karma Yoga.

REGAL DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1937

WORK IN THE COUNTRY

Discussing yesterday the issues before the Congress Working Committee, we pointed out the possibility of the Committee deciding on accepting office without any obligations on either side. We suggested at the same time that though the proposal had its risks it should not be prematurely condemned as necessarily surrendering the Congress position. Many of those Congressmen who support the proposal do so because they fear that a Gentleman's Agreement such as Gandhiji has envisaged may impose restrictions on Congress Ministers inconsistent with their avowed policy of non-co-operation, whereas, on the other hand, acceptance of office without any obligations will leave them a wider latitude in pursuing that policy. It may naturally be contended that the best way to follow that policy is not to accept office at all. But the question is not really so simple as it looks. The Congress is pledged not only to the combative policy of ending the Constitution but also to a constructive programme calculated to strengthen the Congress and the country in their struggle for Swaraj. It is true that the Congress can carry out the programme—to the extent the Constitution permits—either by accepting ministerships or controlling non-Congress ministers through their majority. But the former course gives Congress more initiative and more opportunities to carry out the programme in the most suitable ways. The question of office, therefore, has to be considered from the standpoint of the dual programme of the Congress, constructive as well as combative. From that standpoint it will be clear, we hope, that the acceptance of office without any obligations and conditions is not necessarily a surrender.

The Essential Need

We say "necessarily" because everything depends upon the spirit in which the Council policy is pursued, office or no office, conditions or no conditions. We can conceive of a Minister emulating the example of Mr. De Valera, of slowly but surely strengthening his position till his word becomes irresistible. We can also conceive of a non-cooperator whose passivity only adds to the strength of the opponent. Probably impressed by some such considerations, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, according to our Allahabad correspondent, is reported to be not now altogether averse to let the pro-office section have a chance to try its plans for some time and will not take up an irreconcilable attitude, at Wardha. "Good care, however," says our correspondent, "is likely to be taken to keep alive the revolutionary spirit in and outside the legislatures." Obviously, it is the spirit in the country that will determine the general character of the policy in the legislatures.

True Mass Contact

Everything then depends upon the work of the Congress in the country. But it is a pity that for months past little attention has been given to this all-important work, while time and energy have been wasted on the controversy about office. There is no doubt much talk about establishing mass contacts. But actual work has so far been very little, considering the vast needs of the country. The Congress President in his latest statement explaining the relations that should subsist between the Congress and the masses warns that the latter are more and more realising the need for organisation and that "if the Congress call does not reach their ears, some other's will and they will respond to it." And he adds: "The call that will find echo in their hearts must deal with their own sufferings and the way to get rid of them. . . The Congress has realised this in a large measure, and in spite of its political preoccupations it has laid down an agrarian programme. This programme, though it does not go to the root of the problem, is substantial and far-reaching and undoubtedly would bring relief to the peasantry." There is, however, much loose thinking about the rural programme that is most urgent. The Congress programme has two parts, one consisting of amelorative work such as promotion of village industries and another consisting of the rights of the peasants to be conceded to them by the State now or when Swaraj is won. But while there is much vehement talk about the latter, little work of the ameliorative kind is being done by Congressmen. Yet such work is most urgent, bears fruit immediately, will bring surely needed relief to millions of peasants and induce them to stand by Congress through thick and thin. We earnestly hope the Working Committee or the A. I. C. C., whichever ends the controversy about office acceptance, will also take steps to ensure more attention being given to the far more important work in the country and that that work will be both constructive and combative, calculated generally to strengthen the Congress and the masses in their common struggle for independence.

Withering Retort

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has issued a withering retort to the Bengal Premiers' recent statement regarding the release of detenus. Even his best friends and admirers have been painfully amazed by the metamorphosis, which seems to have come over Mr. Fazlul Huq, since his elevation to the Chief Ministership of Bengal. He has not merely conveniently forgotten but positively betrayed his electoral pledges and the way he has decided "to sacrifice the cause of 2,000 young men and women, the flower of Bengal's youth, for the prestige of his predecessors" marks him out as either a reactionary in his own right or as a helpless tool in the hands of his bureaucratic advisers. Mr. S. C. Bose has rightly challenged the Bengal Ministry either to seek a referendum on this vital issue or to admit that they are uerpetuating the old autocracy under a new mask. Not only Bengal, but also the whole of India would like to know the answer of Mr. Huq to this categorical question.

A Successful Tour

We published yesterday impressions of Doctor Syed Mahmud's tour in the villages of certain districts of Bihar. So far as the tour related to the Muslim mass contact programme of the Congress it was a most encouraging success. Doctor Mahmud's experience proves, first, that the mass of Muslims fully realises that the vital problem which it has to face is economic and that it is common to all irrespective of communal differences. It proves in the second place that the mass of Muslims readily understands what the Congress is fighting for and is prepared to respond to its call. Incidentally Doctor Mahmud draws attention to the miserable plight of poor sugar cultivators in the matter of disposing off their produce and of peasants in general in meeting the high interest on earthquake loans advanced by Government. We do not know whether the Bihar Government will heed Doctor Mahmud's plea. But it must be noted that the people are suffering under the Interim Ministership of Mr. M. Yunus.

WORLD OF FINANCE

Random Jottings

(By "TODARMAL")

At last the French Government has thrown off the gold standard and the franc has been left free to find its own level. The European malady since the War, with its accumulating reparation payments, has been largely aggravated by the hoarding of gold and adherence to the gold standard by France and has at last forced the present Government to take drastic step and the franc is again devalued at 128 to a pound. France has at last joined the Sterling Group and will play an important part in the stabilisation of international currencies.

What Is Going to Happen to Gold?

The British Treasury has increased the Equalisation Fund by £200 million, bringing the total to £500 millions. This move removes all fears of any change in the gold price in the near future. The Tripartite Agreement will remain in force and there will not be any speculative attack on the franc.

Despite some sort of assurance regarding the gold price the London Stock Exchange is feeling shy. What is going to happen to gold in the long run and what will be the course of the international trade in future? Some sort of a pause is feared when re-armament comes to an end and expenditure on constructional works slows down. It is but natural that nobody will like to risk his hard-earned savings in buying shares and securities which are at present quoted at high levels as a result of inflation which is not a permanent factor.

Speculative Activity on Bombay Exchange.

The local Stock Exchange after a long period of lethargic state suddenly pushed up speculative shares by leaps and bounds under speculative buying and heavy short covering. There was a great scarcity of offerings and brokers were forced to bid up prices to fill up orders. It is generally believed that some professional operators have a hidden hand in the rise. Outsiders are still holding aloof and in some cases it is believed that they are left out. But there is no knowing when they will be again caught in a wrong box.

The Steel Strike

The Mediation Committee appointed by the U. S. A. Government to bring peace in the Steel strike has failed and the Wall Street market became nervous, but later on picked up courage and share prices fully recovered.

India's Railway Earnings.

Rail-road earnings are generally believed to indicate the state of internal trade. The total gross earnings of all Indian State-owned Railways for the period ending June 20, amount to 251 lacs or 18 lacs more than the corresponding period of the last year. This shows that there is not any important change in the internal trade condition.

Indian Cotton

It is generally claimed by Lancashire and Japan that they are buying large quantities of Indian cotton and are doing a great service to our cotton-growers but when one looks at the present state of the local cotton market one will be convinced that there is no buyer of actual cotton even at sacrificing prices. The Central Cotton Committee claims that it has been doing considerable good to cotton-growers, but our staple does not show any great improvement and our cotton does not find favour with foreign consumers. The real solution lies in taking drastic steps to stop the growth of all short-staple styles.

Iron Market

The situation of the local iron market does not show any relief and daily large quantities of corrugated sheets are sold by auction. Manufacturers are quoting the price of Rs. 16 but in the bazar there is no buyer even at Rs. 10-8. This difficulty is created as a result of unbounded speculative activity a parallel to which is difficult to find anywhere.

The sinking of a Soviet gunboat in Amur river seems to be a simple border affair and the question has been settled. There will be many operators in the local Share Bazar who will have to repent of their hasty actions. The bulls will attempt to sustain prices but in the absence of any gravity in the Soviet-Japanese tension it will be difficult to meet with any degree of success except unloading on unwary operators. Thus it will be advisable to await further developments.

The following week is likely to be featureless as operators will wait to see the effect of the new French financial policy.

Indian Students In England

Annoying Visits By Scotland Yard Detectives.

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, June 23,
(By Air Mail).

In fairness to the Indian leaders who are at present in London, it must be said they are not anxious to advise the Congress or its leaders what attitude India should adopt towards Lord Linlithgow's statement of yesterday. Everyone here, except those who are officials or are expected to support the official point of view, is satisfied that whatever the decision the Congress may take on 5th July at Wardha would be in the best interest of the country as a whole and not in the interest of one political party, in this case the Indian National Congress.

However, informal discussions at the Grosvenor House, the Dorchester, St. James's Street and private flats where prominent Indians are at present in residence confirm the opinion expressed by a great Labour Leftwing leader in this country that the Viceregal pronouncements of Monday and Tuesday introduce no new factor into the situation. Lord Linlithgow can only be taken to have done what the Marquess of Zetland asked him to do, namely, to explain the new Constitution to the people of India. The greater part of his Lordship's statement is taken up by that. At the same time, the fundamental difference between Imperial standpoint and the overwhelming majority of Indian opinion is seen in the statement of the Viceroy where he talks of the acceptance of the Constitution and when he tells the people of India that they will like the Constitution when they work it. Also to Lord Linlithgow, the importance of the present situation is perhaps more in respect of the All-India Federation and this idea of acceptance of the Constitution must be taken as applicable to the proposed Federation.

The Wide Gulf

This much-awaited statement of His Excellency is a reply to all the conscientious efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi to operate the constitution within the limits of the Act. It is suggested that it should be taken rather as the end of the chapter of the Ministerial controversy. There is little doubt in this country that the Congress in its wisdom will give to the country the lead that it has deserved by its great response to the call made during the recent elections. The concluding feeling in Indian political circles is that the recent controversy has thrown into relief the wideness of the gulf between the two sides and the formula of the search for it is social unreality.

Scotland Yard And Indian Students

Lord Linlithgow in his broadcast speech on Monday evening talked of the British pride for Indians who think in terms of national freedom. He said that he had the support of the British Cabinet in support of the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people. Nevertheless, only a week ago, two Indians in London have been the subject of scrupulous and diligent inquiry by the representatives of Scotland Yard. Two members of the Editorial Board of the "Indian Student"—a magazine started last month by Indian students in Great Britain and Ireland,—have been visited by two police officers. Their passports had been scrutinised and a series of questions were put to them in order to find out whether the "Indian Student" would champion the cause of national freedom. This kind of enquiry of Indian students is not a new experience of the Indian community in this country but it is particularly significant in view of the fact that several educational organisations in Great Britain run their own journals without being subjected to persecutions and uncalled-for and unwarranted visits by the representatives of Scotland Yard.

The editor of the "Indian Student" has been in this country for about a year. He is a student at the King's College and being a student of journalism, under Mr. Tom Clark, at the University School of Journalism, is most indignant for the inconvenience caused to him by the visits of Scotland Yard during his days of examination. Mr. Prithvi Pal Singh has, therefore, drawn the attention of Scotland Yard officials in order that a satisfactory explanation may be available for the conduct of the Yard's subordinate.

Diploma Of Journalism

Talking of Mr. Singh reminds me of the examination papers set for those who are appearing for the Diploma in Journalism. In the practical paper for which over 75 students appeared, two questions had direct bearing on India. One of them called upon the students to identify and write a gossip paragraph, not exceeding hundred words each about any of three of the following personalities: Sir John Reith, Mr. Peter Fleming, Miss Greta Garbo, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Lloyd George, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Herr von Ribbentrop, Dr. W. R. Halliday, Lord Beaverbrook, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Mr. Val Gielgud. As the writing was not compulsory three out of the five Indian students who have appeared for the examination did not deal with it, but out of the 70 English students, most of them identified and wrote a gossip paragraph about Miss Greta Garbo, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Mr. Anthony Eden. The students were also asked to write in 200 words all about the proposed All-India Federation basing their story on an agency report from Calcutta that Indian Princes would meet soon in Calcutta to discuss the Federation. I am told not more than 15 students wrote the necessary foot-note asked of them by the two examiners, Mr. Tom Clark and Mr. Frederick Peaker.

Poets And Left Politics

"Literature and Politics" was the subject on which Mr. Stephen Spender, young author and poet, spoke at a meeting arranged by the Indian Progressive Writers' Association during the week end. Mr. Spender said that to-day all significant poets and authors were turning to Left politics. The

Continued on page 11 Col 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

LL. G. AND EMPIRE

Mr. Lloyd George, the "erratic genius" of British Liberalism, is essentially an Imperialist. Therefore, he seeks to build a good structure on very bad foundations indeed. He strongly deplores what happened and is happening in Manchuria, Abyssinia and Spain. But he thinks that a British Empire with "a clear aim, a steadfast purpose and a readiness to take reasonable risks," would have stopped those deplorable happenings and would even save the world from future catastrophe. Mr. Lloyd George, however, ignores the very obvious. He ignores, that is, the fact that the Empire is full of conflicts. There are inherent in it, conflicts between class and class, between the free and the unfree, between white and coloured. He also ignores—and this is even more remarkable—that there are inter-Imperial conflicts owing to geographical and economic factors, that, because of them a particular unit finds its interests, more often than not, in association with Powers outside the Empire. And he ought to know that material interests are always infinitely more effective and decisive than sentimental imponderable ties. There can be no clear aim common to all the units of "the Empire" except that which is common to all the world. And if there are "clear aims" on a group basis, "the Empire" group is possible neither geographically nor economically, nor, therefore, politically.

A CHRONIC EVIL

Charges and counter-charges of communalism have unhappily become a chronic evil with the Calcutta Corporation, which is all the more deplorable because it is the Congress Party that has long dominated its affairs. One need not suggest communal prejudices on the part of Bengal Congress leaders, but one cannot help noting with regret that somehow or the other the Congress group has failed to win over the sympathy and allegiance of Muslims in the degree in which it should. Congress in Bengal had, and still has, splendid opportunities of winning over Muslims and the Calcutta Corporation provides the best among them. It is for this reason that we urge that serious efforts should be made to remove the impression that the Congress group in the Corporation is not exactly nationally-minded. Mr. Jelaluddin Hashney, who has demanded an inquiry by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, is after all a Congressman. But even though his charges and grievances may be exaggerated an inquiry and deliberately sympathetic consideration of Muslim claims will dissipate many doubts and create confidence and will, therefore, serve the interests of Nationalism in Bengal to which the Congress owes its first obligation. A little more large-heartedness will do all concerned a lot of good.

NOT PROVED GUILTY

The latest explanation of the Madras Government for declaring unlawful the Kottapatam Summer School is that, among other revolutionary activities, the school gave instructions in shooting and bomb-making. The story sounds too phantastic to be credible. Having made a grave charge, the Government must either substantiate it or withdraw it. They declared the school unlawful over six weeks ago. Why did they not urge it in the Court when the persons connected with the school were tried and convicted? Or why did they not mention the charge in a 'communique' all these days? Moreover, if the men were engaged in teaching and learning bomb-making, why did not the Government accuse them of a grave offence? Preposterous as the story is, the "Times of India" believes it and seriously remarks: "It is to be hoped then that Congressmen who believe in non-violence will cease to harp on the subject of the Summer School." Congressmen will most certainly condemn the school if it was really guilty of teaching bomb-making. But they will not believe the school to be guilty unless it is proved to be so in a Court of Law. They cannot accept the word of a Government that failed to urge the charge in the Court and now seek to defame the school by unfair means.

APPEAL TO BAKSHI

While there cannot be two opinions regarding the noble motives which have impelled Sjt. S. N. Bakshi to go on a hunger-strike in the Naini Jail, the feeling is widely held that Sjt. Bakshi has been rather precipitate in his action. A number of appeals have already been made to him to stop his present Satyagraha, and the Civil Liberties Union of Bombay has recently addressed a letter in which they have made a similar pressing request. The Union rightly points out that even the truncated provincial autonomy cannot yet be said to have started in six provinces in India and that when the real representatives of the people assume the responsibilities of Government, they are in duty bound to give their prompt and close attention to the problem of political prisoners. Mr. Bakshi has already succeeded in focussing public attention once again on this question, and it is to be hoped therefore that he will now listen to the numerous appeals made to him and terminate his fast.

Congress Leaders For Wardha"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd July 1937 at page 8 regarding Congress news under the heading "Congress Leaders for Wardha," you have stated that 'the question of the election of the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislatures is to be considered by the Working Committee 'at the instance' of Mr. K. F. Nariman." I may draw your attention that this statement is not correct as the said question is not being reopened at my instance. I shall, therefore, thank you to rectify the error.—Yours etc.,

K. F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, July 2.

WITHOUT COMMENT

PESHAWAR, June 30.

An order prohibiting the making of any speech regarding the present situation in Waziristan area has been served by the N.-W. F. P. Government on Ghulam Ghaus, President, Majlas-i-Ahrar, for a period of three months.—United Press.

* * *

Speaking in the Corporation Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy insisted that the statement of Lord Baden-Powell was nothing but a distorted misrepresentation on the part of the reporter.

Sir Byramjee forget to add that a subsequent explanation which purported to have emanated from the Noble Lord through the same Reuter agency was also similar in essence to the statement, the explanation too was a distorted misrepresentation by the same fellow.

* * *

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas declared that he as a true Scout accepted the explanation of Lord Baden-Powell.

Which, as a true Indian, he ought to have realised was in fact no explanation at all.

* * *

"Lord Baden-Powell who gave such a movement to the world could not", said Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas further, "but be a great man".

Is Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas really and truly sure that Lord Baden-Powell is the first and very original founder in this world of a movement "intended to bring about a spirit of universal brotherhood?"

* * *

By the way, of the two members who remained neutral in the division, one was, the Hon. Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta.

You, as an incorrigible critic eager only to find faults, may feel dissatisfied with this attitude. But we most enthusiastically congratulate him on it. You see he didn't vote with the "true scouts" in spite of the Governor's own certificate.

* * *

We hereby declare on our own rather questionable authority that by publishing an alleged appeal alleged to have been printed in the "Khilafat" the "Bombay Chronicle" is guilty of crimes towards poor Mr. M. A. Jinnah, which can only be described as crooked, disingenuous, malicious and totally unsporting.

* * *

We do so, for the following good and sufficient reasons:—

(1) The appeal, the verbatim translation of which was published yesterday, did appear in Maulana Shaukat Ali's "Khilafat".

(2) Its publication in the "Khilafat" was announced a couple of days in advance by Maulana Shaukat Ali himself.

(3) It has already been distributed, and broadcast by the U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board especially in Jhansi-Jalaun-Hamirpur constituency, and

(4) Mr. M. A. Jinnah will now decline to say anything more on the subject.

* * *

Complaining against Acharya Kripalani's statement published a fortnight ago, Mr. Jinnah remarks, "At times it is very difficult to say who are Congress leaders and who are Mahasabha leaders, for the line of demarcation between the two with regard to a large number of them is very thin indeed."

Hear, hear. We mean we understand and fully appreciate the main point, the inferential contrast. It is perfectly true that Muslim League do not suffer from any line of demarcation—not even Euclid's. In fact from Mr. M. A. Jinnah down to Mr. M. A. Allabaksh through Sir Nazimuddin, Nawab of Dacca, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi they are all severally and collectively one. May they long remain so. Amen.

* * *

"I am" says Mr. Jinnah, "personally attacked in a large section of the Press (*alter ego* must say 'thank you') and it is made out that I am the greatest enemy of India, a rank communalist, that I stand unmasked in my true colours and that I am making a bid for leadership of the Musalmans."

No, no. "Enemy" and "rank" are disproportionate exaggerations.

* * *

He was being interviewed for a job. After the first few remarks the manager asked: "Have you any ambition?"

"Ambition?" the youth replied... "I'll never rest till I see you out of that chair."

Budge Crowned Singles Champion

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Von Cramm Beaten In Third Successive Final

The epic encounter, between the American Donald Budge and the German Baron von Cramm for the Men's Singles title, in the most glamorous tennis tournament in the world at Wimbledon, resulted in a victory for the former in straight sets.

End Of British Monopoly

England had almost a monopoly of this coveted title for the last three years when that great exponent of the game, Fred Perry, reigned supreme.

A Prophesy Fulfilled

It will be interesting to recall that Bill Tilden had prophesied a great future for Budge in tennis; but Donald was still in his teens then. His performance at Wimbledon and the brilliant manner in which he wrested the Singles Title, may crown Tilden as "The Prophet of the Lawn".

His Great Form

The form displayed by him this season has been outstanding. He won all his matches in straight sets at Wimbledon this year except in semi-final against Parker, to whom he conceded one set.

Cramm's Third Failure

Baron von Cramm, the Runner-up has been contesting for the Singles title in the Wimbledon Championship for the last two years. This was the third time in succession that he figured in the finals, but Budge seems to have beaten him without any difficulty in straight sets.

QUEEN MARY WATCHES AMERICAN GAME

Exciting Fight For Wimbledon Title

LONDON, July 2.

In Wimbledon Men's Singles Final Budge beat von Cramm (6—3), (6—4), (6—2).

Queen Mary with a large crowd saw the American Donald Budge gain a surprisingly easy win over the German Baron von Cramm, who was contesting the third successive final in Wimbledon Championship. The match lasted sixty-five minutes.

Budge started shakily. The German led with (2—0) but his shots started to go out of court. With the American playing brilliantly, the set was soon over. Budge led with (3—1) in the second set, but the German crept up to lead with (4—3). The American, however, regained the lead and won the set and in the last set played superb tennis, the German only winning the second and seventh games.

Men's Doubles

Hughes and Tuckey beat Hecht and Menzel 6—2; 6—2; 6—4.

In Mixed Doubles, Petra and Mathieu beat Prenn and Dearman, 6—2; 6—4.

In Women's Doubles, King and Pitman beat Andrus and Henrotin, 6—3; 6—4.

In All England Ladies Plate Semi-Final, Freda James beat McInnes, 6—1; 6—3.

Calcutta Condemns Huq's Statement

Public Demand Unconditional Release Of All Detenus

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Government's policy of detention without trial was subjected to severe condemnation by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena M.L.A., Secretary, Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, in the course of a Hindi speech delivered at a huge meeting at Albert Hall, organised under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presiding.

Mr. Saxena said that a repressive policy had never succeeded in any country and it would not succeed in India as well. The very fact that Government refused an open trial of so many young men and women was a conclusive proof of the cases against them being very weak.

In conclusion the speaker said that so long as unemployment and poverty would exist, unrest in the country also would not disappear whatever repression Government might have resorted to.

By a resolution the meeting recorded its emphatic protest Government's continued policy of detention without trial and reiterated its unqualified demand for the immediate and unconditional release of the political prisoners and detenus.

PREMIER HUQ CONDEMNED

The meeting also passed another resolution condemning, in unequivocal terms, the "reactionary" statements of the Chief Minister of the Government of Bengal regarding the release of the political prisoners and detenus and expressing want of confidence in the Chief Minister and his Cabinet.

DEMAND WHOLESALE RELEASE

Presiding over the meeting Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose referred to the recent utterances of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Premier of Bengal, whom he described as "the Prime Minister of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, not of the people of Bengal" upon the subject of the release of detenus and urged his audience to take a solemn determination that so long as there was one single individual detained without trial, they should carry on agitation until their objective, namely, the wholesale release of these young men and women, was gained.

CALL TO STUDENTS

He hoped the students of Bengal, including the girls, would venemently protest against the Barisal speech of Mr. Huq, who not long ago presided in that very Hall at a similar meeting and condemned in no uncertain terms the policy of detention without trial. Things, however, had now changed and he was beginning to see the other side of the shield.—A.P.

SARAT BOSE'S REPLY TO PREMIER HUQ

CALCUTTA: July 2.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, criticising the reply of the Premier, Mr. Fazlul Huq, to Mr. Saxena, in regard to the detenu question, declares that, it reveals a very reactionary state of mind. It is entirely at variance with the election promises made in this connection.

"With the zeal of a new convert Mr. Fazlul Huq is out to sacrifice the cause of 2,000 young men and women, the flower of Bengal's youth, for the prestige of his predecessors who were responsible for their arrest and detention without trial."

"These men and women were imprisoned on mere suspicion or ex-parte reports of spies and informers untested in a court of law as an emergency measure.

"Does the emergency still exist? The question is one of statesmanship and not of scrutiny of dead flies—taking the reports of spies and informers as sacrosanct."

Referring to Mr. Fazlul Huq's statement that Mr. Saxena or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru could not do more for the release of detenus were they in his place, Mr. Bose says that they would either have demanded their release or resigned and sought re-election.

"Mr. Fazlul Huq and his colleagues must either seek a referendum or admit they are perpetuating the old despotism under a new mask."

Farr Accepts Terms For Title Bout

LONDON, July 1.

Ted Broadribb, Manager for Farr announced that he has accepted the terms and conditions from Jacobs for Farr-Louis World Title bout in New York in September.

The Schmeling-Farr fight is off. —Reuter.

BERLIN PASTOR ARRESTED

Alleged Incitement Of People To Oppose State Laws

BERLIN, July 1.

Niemoeller, former Submarine Commander and outstanding figure among the Opposition Pastors, was taken into custody and conveyed to moabit prison.

In the wave of arrests of Protestants and Clergymen during the past few weeks Niemoeller remained immune notwithstanding his outspoken sermons in a fashionable Berlin suburban church, though he was repeatedly summoned by police headquarters for long interrogations.

The official announcement of the arrest accuses Niemoeller "of making inciting speeches and disparaging remarks about leading personalities of the State, spreading untrue assertions about Government measures in order to disquiet the population and asking people to oppose State laws and regulations".—Reuter.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TENSION EASED

MOSCOW, July 2

Although no progress is reported in Soviet-Japanese negotiations regarding the Amur river incident competent foreign observers express the opinion that the tension is considerably relieved, and what threatened to become the gravest situation is now assuming character of a "normal" border incident of which there had been many in the past few years.—Reuter.

TORY RETURNED IN BY-ELECTION

LONDON, July 1.

Kingston by-election owing to Sir George Penny's peerage resulted as follows:—

Admiral Percy Royds (Conservative) 19,887 votes. G. H. Loman (Labour) 9,972 votes.—Reuter.

DARBHANGA BUYS MARIE ANTOINETTE'S NECKLACE

£15,000 Paid

LONDON, July 1.

A diamond necklace which belonged to Marie Antoinette was sold in London to-day for 15,000 sterling.

The buyer was acting for the Maharaja of Darbhanga.—Reuter.

Miss Earhart's Progress

SYDNEY, July 2.

Miss Earhart left Lae 01.00 (B.S.T.).—Reuter.

Communal Clash Averted

LAHORE, July 2.

The timely intervention of the police averted a serious Sikh-Muslim clash to-day at a village fair at Laliani, on the outskirts of Lahore.

The police have arrested five Sikhs. One injured Muslim was removed to an adjoining dispensary.

Enquiries are proceeding.—United Press.

The death occurred of Lala Shayamlal, Magistrate, Jaipur City, after a protracted illness at the age of about 50 years.

It is rumoured that Lala Bhawaneshwari Dayal, son of Lala Radha Mohanlalji, retired Judge of the Jaipur Chief Court, has been appointed Civil Engineer, Jaipur City, in place of Sardar Natha Singhji, who has resigned and is proceeding to Punjab.

A review of the report on the working of the Punjab Mental Hospital for the year 1936 states that the actual number of patients in the hospital was less than in recent years, the maximum number being 1,064 as against 1,158 in 1935 and 1,127 in 1934. This was due to strict control of admissions.

The Romance Of Words.

Dilemma

Usually employed in the phrase "on the horns of a dilemma", the significance of this word is well-known, though the reference to horns seems to require explanation.

The latter part of the word, "lemma", means something taken for granted, an assumption. The addition of "di" (two) complicates matters, for it becomes a double lemma, a two-edged sword, or a bull, which would toss you whichever horn you get hold of.

TEST ELECTION FOR CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

workers' convention through Mr. Laxmidas Dani, Secretary Nav-Juvan Workers League.

"I am glad to learn that a convention is meeting in Kathiawar to consider how to reorganize political life there. All our activities whether in Kathiawar or outside must have clear thought behind them. This is specially necessary at a time like present when everything seems to be changing in the world. We can not merely go as we have been going on in the past. We have to undertand the new world and to adapt ourselves to it. Thus only will we progress. I welcome, therefore, all attempts to consider our problems fully, to frame questions and then to seek answers for them.

"I send your convention my good wishes".

Congressmen To Contest Civic Seats

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, (By Mail).

Keen interest is evinced in the forthcoming municipal elections for the Dohad Town Municipality. It seems that the election will be keenly contested as a good number of Congressmen and Congress Socialists are contesting them on a programme of reform in civic administration. Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Mr. Harilal Shah, and Mr. Ishverlal Vaidya are contesting the elections from the different wards.

WEATHER REPORT.

There are no rains in the southern parts of the Dohad taluqa. The town had some drizzles and the skies are overcast but there has been so far no downpour.

YOUTHS' MOVE FOR COMPENSATION ACT

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail).

Bhavnagar Youth League since last two months has taken up the question of introduction of Compensation Act for workers. Workers meetings and citizens' meetings were held under the presidentships of Mr. H. K. Mehta and Sjt. Dolatrai Mehta. Signatures of labourers are also being taken on the memorandum to be submitted to the Council. Uptil now the Youth League has collected facts of more than hundred workmen who met with accidents, sustained injuries during their employment and got nothing as compensation. As a result of all this Mohan, a Koli labourer, had lost his arm while working in the oil mill got from the employer Rs. 250.

Recently the Judicial Officer of the State has also asked the opinion of the Port Officer, who is also the Factory Inspector, about a Compensation Act. The Factory Inspector is said to have expressed his opinion in favour of introduction of such an Act.

A solid silver vase, weighing 800 tolas, with pure gold ornamentations weighing 25 tolas, has been stolen from the temple occupied by the Prabartak Sangha in Boraichanditala quarter of Chandernagore.

The Associated Press understands that Dr. M. Qudrat-i-Khuda, senior Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, has been appointed Principal, Islamia College, Calcutta, in succession to Dr. W. A. Jenkins, now on leave.

Trivandrum.—It is understood that Mr. K. N. Dixit, Director-General of Archaeology with the Government of India, will be one of the Government of India delegates to the session of the All-India Oriental Conference which will meet in December, 1937, in Trivandrum.

Mr. N. R. Sahasranama Ayyar, Chief Judge of the Cochin Chief Court, retired on Tuesday from the State service. Mr. V. D Joseph, Senior Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, succeeds Mr. Ayyar as the Chief Judge.

RECOGNISE INDIGENOUS BANKERS

Plea For Direct Connection With Reserve Bank

The following are excerpts from a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India:—

My Committee are sadly disappointed that your circular letter to the Shroff Association and all Scheduled Banks has not fulfilled the expectations entertained in the country that the position of indigenous bankers would be recognised by direct relationship with the Reserve Bank and that early steps would be taken to discharge the obligations laid upon it by the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SUPERFLUOUS SUGGESTION.

The scheme set forth in your letter ignores the recommendations of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee as well as the undertaking given by Sir George Schuster. The suggestion in your letter under reference that shroffs can come into contact with the Reserve Bank through the Scheduled Banks need not in fact have been mentioned at all, as the indigenous bankers even under the present arrangements can deal with the Scheduled banks. It is neither fair nor proper that it should now be suggested that it would be impossible for the Reserve Bank under existing conditions to deal with the indigenous private bankers direct and that their number alone would make this impossible. Surely when the different Provincial and Central Banking Committees were sitting, they were not unaware of the number of the shroffs. In fact it is because indigenous bankers are in these preponderating numbers that their position and importance must be recognised.

STRICT TERMS ESSENTIAL.

While reiterating that the private banker should have a direct link with the Reserve Bank without being asked to turn himself into a limited joint stock organisation, my Committee recognise that the private bankers should have the same status and the same privileges as the scheduled banks, only if they are ready in their turn to abide by certain terms and conditions to be laid down by the Reserve Bank authorities. Compliance with these terms should be essential and a 'sine qua non' of a banker's inclusion on the Reserve Bank's list of parties privileged to deal direct. The Committee of the Chamber have no hesitation in saying that, indigenous bankers desiring to have contact with the Reserve Bank should separate their banking business from all other businesses. It is essential that such bankers should maintain separate and properly audited accounts of their banking business with proper legal provision for any other business. They should have freedom to conduct other business provided it is not speculative and there should be a strict regulation that, indulging in speculative transactions would, at the discretion of the Reserve Bank authorities, make them ineligible for being included in the schedule. My Committee feel that they should also submit periodical reports to the Reserve Bank of their activities and should be ready to answer other queries about their banking business as and when they are called upon to do so. This is required because the Reserve Bank must have a clear idea of what the private banker is doing.

RIGHT OF CONTROL.

If the Reserve Bank though at any time that the activities of a particular banker were not satisfactory and were such as to render the funds of the Reserve Bank engaged in rediscounting his bills or his joint pronotes, would be unsafe, the Reserve Bank should have the right either to reduce the limits, or to suspend the advances for some time, or to delete such a name from the list. No private banker could be on this register, who has not set aside for his banking business alone a sum of not less than Rs. 2 lakhs. Provision as to the deposit of cash reserve applicable to scheduled banks should not apply to registered bankers. These provisions have been rendered necessary, because deposits constitute a much larger proportion of the working capital of joint stock banks than in the case of private bankers. Most private bankers have deposits even less than their own capital and very few of them have deposits which exceed the amount of their capital to the extent of being twice or three times.

RECOGNISE THE SHROFFS.

The Report on the Agricultural Credit issued by the Reserve Bank recently contains important references to the condition of indebtedness of agriculturists and if the Reserve Bank is at all serious in tackling this problem of the permanent and irremediable poverty of the agriculturists, the first step they should take is to recognise the shroffs and to continue to recognise their place in the banking economy of the country and to establish a direct contact with them. This problem is of vast and stupendous significance and my Committee hope that the Reserve Bank authorities will appreciate and accept the recommendations made in this letter.

Finally my Committee strongly recommend the Reserve Bank authorities to submit to the Government of India suitable and necessary amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act for the purpose of direct linking of the indigenous bankers with the Reserve Bank and acquiring all the necessary powers by the Reserve Bank authorities for regulating such linking.

Non-Intervention Scheme Crashes

DEADLOCK IN SPANISH SITUATION

Italo-German Demand For Belligerent Rights For Rebels & Govt.

LONDON, July 2.

The Chairman's Sub-Committee on non-intervention is now meeting to draft a communique arising out of the deadlock due to the mutual inacceptability of the Anglo-French and the Italo-German rival plans.

The Anglo-French opposition to the German-Italian proposals to grant belligerent rights to the Spanish parties is based on the ground that these rights will give General Franco a unude advantage.

The new situation will be referred to a meeting of the full Committee for further consideration.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR BELLIGERENT RIGHTS IN SPAIN

LONDON, July 2.

The joint Italo-German statement made at this morning's meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee, while affirming the principle of non-intervention, recommends firstly the grant of belligerent rights to both parties in Spain on the ground that such decision will have the immediate effect of strengthening the non-intervention policy in consequence og neutrals and belligerents having additional obligations, in accordance with International Law.

The statement contends that the patrol system has utterly failed and would be unnecessary henceforh.

The statement secondly recommends the continuance of the present system of supervision on Spanish land frontiers as well as in ports and with observers aboard ships belonging to non-intervention countries. The statement says they would welcome further suggestions on these lines.—Reuter.

AIRCRAFT COMPANY REFUTES 'ITALIAN CHARGE

LONDON, July 1.

The Aircraft Company stated that there is no truth in Gayda's statement.

It says that the company received inquiries for supply of air ambulances for Spain. It replied that the company will be pleased to supply if export licences were obtainable, but apparently the Non-Intervention Committee has decided that Geneva convention does not apply to the Spanish war. —Reuter.

Negotiations For Sale Of Aeroplanes

ROME, July 1.

There is fierce anti-British campaign in press and it is alleged that Britain have actively helped the Reds in Spain.

Gayda accuses Britain of intervention and alleges 'inter alia' that British ships which went to Bilbao to evacuate refugees carried four new batteries and the London Aircraft Company is negotiating with Basque Government agent in Paris for sale of 15 Hawker-Fury 'planes.—Reuter.

Delbos' Statement In French Chamber

PARIS, July 1.

"The situation is obviously serious" said M. Delbos in a statement at Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber in reply to a question in regard to the tension created by the Spanish situation, but he never considered it tragic, and it could only improve as a result of policy of firmness and perfect understanding with Britain.

M. Delbos added that France would continue firmly to uphold non-intervention and effective control.—Reuter.

REBELS SUSTAIN HEAVY LOSS

VALENCIA: July 2.

Insurgents in South Spain are reported to have lost nearly 800 men in addition to deserters in the course of vain efforts to stem the Government advance, which has brought the Government within 20 miles of Granada.

"A number of insurgent aeroplanes were destroyed when Government 'planes bombed the Seville aerodrome," announces the Defence Ministry.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR FEDERATION

Parliamentary Counsel To Help Draft Instrument Of Accession

MADRAS, July 2.

The "Hindu" understands that a Parliamentary Counsel is coming out to India shortly and may arrive at Simla before the end of July.

It is felt that sufficient progress has been made on preliminary points in connection with the entry of the Indian States into Federation, for a Parliamentary Counsel to undertake the preparation of the Draft Instrument of Accession in a precise and legal form.—United Press.

Rural Uplift Training In Nizam's State

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) By Mail.

The Rural Development centre, which was established by the Government Industrial Fund Trust at Pattancherru about five years ago, is controlled by the State Agricultural Department. This Centre has now become a training ground for rural uplift workers for the Dominions.

At the Pattancherru Centre, which is itself a place of demonstration centre of scientific methods of poultry keeping, goat keeping, etc. is holding regular training classes every year. Some of these persons have already started rural uplift work in their jurisdiction after obtaining the necessary training. Training to village youths is being given in small cottage industries. Actual rural uplift work is being carried on from this Centre in about 15 villages round about Pattancherru.

RESTRICTION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

BANGALORE, July 2.

The Secretary of the Mass Awakeners Union has received the following communication from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the order passed by the City Magistrate prohibiting unlicensed assemblies and processions. "This order is certainly a restriction of civil liberties and as such should be protested against. Scores of such orders are being issued and what is worse large numbers are being arrested from day to day. You should communicate with the Civil Liberties Union and should yourself protest against the order in the press and otherwise".—A.P.

'Varsities Must Introduce Training In Journalism

HORNIMAN'S TRIBUTE TO PROFESSION IN INDIA

Refutes Sir H. P. Mody's Statement About His Relations With Sir Phirozeshah Mehta

A strong plea for the introduction of courses in Journalism, in the Indian Universities, was put forth by Mr. B. G. Horniman, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Press and Arts Club of India, at the B.E.S. and T. Conference Hall, on Friday.

Tribute To Indian Press

Mr. Horniman speaking on "some aspects of Journalism" paid a glowing tribute to Indian newspapermen for their efficiency and to the Indian newspapers for the rapidity in purveying news.

Editor And Proprietor

The speaker took the opportunity to contradict certain misstatements made by Sir H. P. Mody regarding the alleged differences between the late Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta, Chairman, and Mr. Horniman, the then Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle".

Mr. G. J. Hitrec presided.

Mr. Horniman in the course of his lecture said that the profession of journalism, although one of the noblest professions, had no status in the sense that professions of Law, Medicine and the like had. Anyone could enter this profession in a haphazard manner. Hardly was there a case where one set out on this profession in the same way as a lawyer or a doctor set out in his own profession. It seemed as though one took up this line at a period of one's life, when all other things had failed.

Mr. Horniman gave personal reminiscences of how he started on the career of journalism though he was originally trained for the Army, and how he joined a newspaper as an apprentice reporter.

START AT BOTTOM

He started from the lowest rung of the ladder and it was his firm conviction that if anyone wanted to succeed in this profession in an all-round way, one could not do better than start from the lowest position that journalism offered and go right through to the top. That would enable one to acquire experience, ability and capacity necessary for one to reach the topmost position. He mentioned the example of Sir Stanley Reed, who starting as a junior reporter, became a distinguished editor and an ornament to the profession.

He had made a special mention of this because there was a discussion whether some sort of status should not be given to the profession, by way of University Degrees or through some other special qualifications.

In this country, Mr. Horniman continued, he was not aware of any educational institution which was devoted to the profession of journalism. Because unemployment among the intelligentsia was stupendous, many youngmen were ready to come into a newspaper on any terms they could secure. Others had a natural inclination as the profession had special attraction for them and they too entered it.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN JOURNALISTS

Referring to the progress journalism had made in India during the recent years, Mr. Horniman said that in India, the profession was manned, as a general rule by men of extraordinary ability. After long experience in this country and long observation he would say that the capacity of an average Indian, who had adopted himself to this profession and his sense of responsibility, showed that Indians in the journalistic profession were certainly able to stand alongside those in any other country He would claim that in this country, there were newspapers both in English and in the vernacular, which compared favourably with any other paper, in enterprise, rapidity and efficiency.

FORGING AHEAD

He had been conducting newspapers for nearly 20 years, and it was true there was occasionally a criticism that one introduced a style of journalism unheard of in India in the past. But he found that what Mr. Horniman did yesterday, other newspapers did the next day.

The speaker then discussed the relationship governing editors and proprietors. His experience with proprietors was a happy one. He wished to mention particularly of his relations both personal and professional with the late Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta, when Sir Pherozesha was the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the speaker was the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle". That remarkable personality never interfered with the editorial policy and even if a point of difference did arise, Sir Pherozesha Mehta never attempted to dictate the policy of the paper or interfere in anyway with the editor's work.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

Mr. Horniman said that Sir H. P. Mody who was the author of a biography of Sir P. M. Mehta had misrepresented facts in his book and stated that Sir P. M. Mehta was having trouble with his editor and had to pull him up. This was not true.

Mr. Horniman gave an interesting account of how Lord Northcliffe became a newspaper magnate, starting from the bottom and how the editors under him fought their way against his interference. After acquiring the "Evening News" of London, Lord Northcliffe met with stiff opposition from his editors, who always had their way in bringing out the paper every evening in the way they thought was the best. Soon Lord Northcliffe decided that the best interest of the paper would be served if he did not interfere.

Concluding Mr. Horniman said that training for those seeking to enter the profession must be provided, by the Universities in this country. Such a training would give a status to the profession and improve the efficiency of the journalists from an intellectual point of view.

NAZI AGGRESSION IN SPAIN

League Against Fascism And War Protests Against Shelling Of Almeria

Saumyendranath Tagore, General Secretary, League against Fascism and War (Indian Section of the World Movement) has issued the following to the press:—

On May 31st, Hitler's Germany carried out its first official act of aggression against the Spanish Republic. The German battleship "Admiral Sheer," which was one of the ships of the international naval control scheme, fired two hundred shots at the Spanish town Almeria, destroying the town and massacring women and children.

The continuous provocations of German and Italian Fascism in Spain have been so long benevolently tolerated or have been just "overlooked" by all Imperialist powers including Great Britain.

HITLER'S NEW TRICK.

Hitler tries a new trick. At present he poses as the innocent victim of Spanish Governmental aggression when he represents the bombardment of Almeria as a just reprisal for the aerial attack on the German Cruiser "Deutschland" in the bay of Ibiza. Ibiza, one of the Balearic Islands, is Spanish territory and is in the hands of the Spanish Fascists Government aeroplanes had flown over the Bay on their legitimate military expedition. That zone was entrusted to the supervision of the French fleet and the German cruiser had absolutely no business to be there. The German cruiser "Deutschland" was there not only in flagrant violation of all international conventions, it more over ignored all warnings given to it by the Spanish Government and brought all kinds of aid to the rebels.

Thus, the Spanish Government was absolutely within its rights in bombing the German cruiser and there was not the least justification for the bombardment of Almeria by the warship of Hitler.

To-day, when the world-conscience has been deeply stirred by by their acts of aggression against the Constitutional Government of Spain, Hitler's Germany stages a walk-out from the international naval control together with Fascist Italy on the excuse of the German battleship, "Leipzig," being attacked by the navy of the Spanish Government.

The object of the withdrawal of Germany and Italy from international control will be clear from the German official memorandum, which states that "henceforth Germany will protect its interests and its vessels and will adopt those means, which alone are suited to deter criminals." By "criminals" of course the Spanish democracy is meant. We learn from the same German official agency that already the German batteleship "Graf Von Spee" has left for Spain in order to watch German interests:

MENACE OF FASCISM.

How long shall this "non-intervention" hoax giving virtual assistance to Franco and his Fascist gangs against the constitutional Government of the Spanish people, be tolerated?

How long shall this International Fascism led by Mussolini and Hitler be allowed to ravage with impunity in Spain?

Workers, peasants and youths of India, denounce this Fascist acts of Hitler and Mussolini in Spain, declare from thousands of meetings your warm solidarity with the Spanish democracy—with the Government of the people of Spain.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.'S PROGRESS

Offers Policies With Low Premiums

Born and cradled in the Dominion of Canada, the Crown Life occupies to-day an important position among the soundest Insurance Companies of the world. The success it has attended its Eastern operations is without parallel, perhaps, in Insurance annals. During its first 20 months in Egypt, the Company wrote approximately Rs. 4,00,00,000. In China the success of this unique Life Office has been equally noteworthy, and in India policies to the extent of over two crores of rupees have been issued.

The outstanding factors which have contributed to the Company's progress are (1) the freedom from restrictions of its policies (2) high guaranteed values (3) uniquely low premiums. It might justly be said that the difference between the premiums charged by the Crown Life and those premiums equally charged, constitutes in itself a bonus or dividend higher than paid by most Companies.

The Crown Life offers unique policies under different heads. It has paid 5½ per cent. compounded annually on dividends left with the company from 1926 to 1931, 5 per cent. during the period from 1932 to 1934 is now paying 4½ per cent. and guarantees that its rate will never be less than 3 1/2 per cent. compounded annually irrespective of what the current bank rate might be. It is to be noted that the interest rate earned by the Company on its investments averaged more than 6 per cent. over a considerable number of years. Virtually all its investments are in Government bonds, municipal debentures and first mortgages. The company pays claims in India, or at any branch of the company elsewhere, upon satisfactory proof having been furnished. For all Policies issued in India, the Crown Life maintains rupee or sterling reserves calculated in accordance with Canadian Government Regulations. Its annual Report makes interesting reading and reveals the unique stability of the company. It is impossible to do justice to the Company's Annual Report in the course of a short article.

The Company's Chief Agent in India is T. W. Brough, an experienced and popular gentleman who in co-operation with his colleague Mr. C. T. Shah, Deputy Chief Agent, an able and enterprising Insurance Officer, has been offering a unique service of facilities to the Indian policy-holders.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Strong All Over The Country

POONA, July 2.

Conditions are unsettled in North-West angle of the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon has been strong in Malabar, Gujarat, West Rajputana, East and North Punjab, West United Provinces, North Madras Coast, Assam and active in East Rajputana, Sind, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. There has also been nearly general rain in Konkan and local rain in Bihar, East United Provinces, Central Provinces, Kashmir, Bombay, Deccan, while a few falls occurred in Bengal, South-West Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and South Hyderabad. Temperatures were appreciably below normal in North-West Frontier Province, East and North Punjab and Rajputana.

RAINFALL

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Gauhati and Mangalore 5 inches; Gorakhpur, Ludhiana, Calicut and Cochin 4 inches each; Veraval, Bikaner, Mahableshwar, 3 inches; Tezpur, Silchar, Sambalpur, Muktesar, Bareilly and Trivandrum 2 inches; Port Blair, Darjeeling, Mussooree, Dalhousie, Simla, Harnai and Dwarka 1 1|2 inches; Chaibasa, Cherrapunji, Pachmarhi, Ajmer, Khandala 1 inch each.

FORECAST:

Monsoon will be strong in Malabar, East and North Punjab, West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Orissa, Assam and local rain is likely to continue in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, South-West Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. Rainfall is likely to be widespread in Konkan, North Madras Coast and local in East United Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Bengal, Central India, West Central Provinces and interior of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rain is likely to continue in East Punjab, West United Provinces, Assam and occur in East Central Provinces and Orissa during the next 48 hours. Heavy rain in Malabar is also likely to continue.—A.P.

INTERMITTENT DRIZZLES IN CITY

BOMBAY, Friday.

That intermittent drizzles may continue for a day or two is the weather forecast given to-day.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day was 34 cents at Colaba, 44 cents in the Fort area, 29 cents at Byculla and 35 cents at Matunga.

Rainfall since 1st June, 1937, was 19.10 inches at Colaba 28.85 inches in the Fort area, 24.24 inches at Byculla and 22.26 inches at Matunga.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day was 86.6 degrees (normal) and the minimum temperature was 78 degrees, one degree above normal.

Humidity was 83 per cent, one per cent below normal.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-7-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.6 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees 1.1 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 209 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.34 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.78 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 19.66 inches.

Weather Remark.—Rain and squally.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1870 miles away with its epicentral region apparently to the north off Sumatra was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 17 hrs 25 mts. (I.S.T.) on Thursday the 1st July 1937

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-7-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (9-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.77 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.57 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

No Plan To Meet People's Needs

Opposition Attack On Punjab Budget: Ministers Asked Not Be Puppets

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, July 2.

The general policy of the Ministers came under heavy fire in the Punjab Assembly to-day. The debate opened weakly but warmed up with Mian Iftekharuddin who launched the Socialist attack and had to face some Ministerial heckling when he began contrasting the Congress ideology with the Ministerial policy.

It was, however, Diwan Chamanlal who charmed the House by his eloquence and pilloried the Ministers with a long catalogue of charges. Describing the condition of the province as tragic, he asked: "What is the plan the Ministry have propounded for the people?"

He complained that there was no greatness, plan or thought in the budget and no indication of the solution for the great human problems facing the province.

STAND UP FOR DIGNITY

"Give time," interrupted the Premier; but Diwan Chamanlal hit back: "If they do anything in the future they will have my support; but I am concerned with the present budget."

Diwan Chamanlal demanded drastic change in outlook based on modern and progressive ideas. Referring to repressive laws he asked the Premier: "Don't you feel strong enough to do without them?"

"Not yet," murmurred Sir Sikander.

Finally Diwan Chamanlal objected to the practice of the Governor presiding over the Cabinet meetings and asked the Ministers not make themselves puppets under Provincial Autonomy, but to stand up for their dignity.

DISCRETION THROWN TO WINDS.

The task of defence fell to Mr. Chhoturam and Sir Sikander,—the former displaying an unfortunate spirit which no Minister should, while the latter stood up at least for correct principles, though he had no tangible schemes to offer. Mr. Chhoturam flinging all discretion to the winds declared the strange theory that no agriculturist should vote for non-agriculturist and started a tirade against the Press as purely urban with no sympathy for agriculturists. His answer to critics was: "Wait a few years."

SWEET AND PERSUASIVE.

Sir Sikander was sweet and persuasive in his language but, in his answer to criticisms, adopted either a melodramatic pose as a victim circumstances, or threw the responsibility on the Opposition saying: "If you help me I shall do it." The recent riots were, according to the Premier, engineered by mischief-mongers to harass the present Government.

As for the removal of Emergency Laws, he agreed in principle, but asked: "Create that atmosphere which will enable me to remove them."

When asked by Sir Gokulchand Narang whether he agreed with Mr. Chhoturam's class cry, he was, however, categoric in his denial and said: "I want an atmosphere in which there is no question of Hindu or Muslim, agriculturist or non-agriculturist." He closed the speech with the assurance: "We are your kith and kin. We feel equally with you."

The speech was well received for its warmth and friendly feeling.

ALSATIAN DOG IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, July 2.

Fifteen minutes after the Punjab Assembly commenced its sitting to-day a big Alsatian dog was noticed sitting on the back bench of the visitors gallery.

A minute later two members of the watch and ward staff came and persuaded the dog to make a quiet retreat.

Fortunately the dog did not remonstrate and his unlawful entrance was noticed by a very few people.

Breaches On Pnu Dea Railway

BOMBAY, July 2.

In connection with the breaches on Pnu Dea Railway, the Divisional Traffic Superintendent wires:—

Transhipment of passengers on Pnu Dea Railway is not possible. It is hoped that through running will be restored by the evening of July 5.—A.P.

Move To Close Girls' School

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, (By Mail).

Some elements in the Municipality are organising and it seems that a requisition has been sent to the Municipality to close the Girls' school as the attendance has become meagre. The reason for this it is learnt is that the mistress of the school, supported by other members of the School Board, discouraged the untouchable girls from attending the school and meted out alleged humiliating treatment to them.

Absconding Accused Arrested

(From A Correspondent).

MEHSANA, (By Mail).

Accused Jussaji Ranaji, who, it is alleged, had shot dead Fouzdar Mr. Jadhav of Patan Taluka, Mehsana District, on September 19 1932, and has since been absconding has now been arrested by Major Aquino, Police Superintendent, at Ambaji Mata under Danta State.

FOR ASSAULTING JAMNADAS GANDHI

Three Sentenced To Four Years

(From Our Correspondent)

BUJ, July 2.

Case against three accused for brutal assault on Mr. Jamnadas Gandhi, causing grievous hurt committed to Sessions was disposed off to-day by the Chief Judge, Rao Bahadur Chotubhai Desai, the accused admitting the commitment of the crime. All accused were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and Kories 275 each.

Ban On "White Sahibs In India"

SIMLA, July 2.

The Central Government have prohibited the importation into India of a book entitled "White Sahibs in India" by Mr. Reginald Reynolds, under the Sea Customs Act.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds is a young Englishman who was sent by Mahatma Gandhi, on March 5, 1930 with a missive to Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy, a week before the start of the famous Dandi March.—United Press.

Bandra Women Fined For Assault

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, July 2.

The First Class City Magistrate, Bandra recently delivered judgment in a case filed by Mrs. Mary Gomes, daughter of a rich landlord of Bandra, of D'Monte Street, Bandra accusing Mrs. Matilda Fernandes and Miss Flossy Fernandes of the same place, of assault, abuse and insult. The accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

Mrs. Gomes after lodging a complaint at the Bandra Police Station on the same day of the incident, on the next day she filed a complaint at the City Magistrate's Court, who transferred the case to the Court of the Bench Magistrates, Bandra.

The case came for hearing before the Bench Magistrate. The case was adjourned from time to time and only two witnesses were examined on behalf of Mrs. Gomes and a charge was framed under Section 323 only against Mrs. Fernandes while Miss Fernandes was discharged, but Mrs. Gomes filed a complaint for the revision of the said order of the Bench Magistrates and the accused were sentenced as stated above by the City Magistrate.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

THE STIGMA

With drawn sword and his sword-belt dangling from his arm D'Artagnan dashed at full speed down the streets, not stopping before he reached Athos' door. It was opened by Grimaud, who immediately went to summon Athos. He had gone to bed long ago and appeared in his dressing-gown.

"How upset you look! Is the king dead? Have you killed the cardinal?"

"No, it's nothing like that. But prepare yourself for something very serious. She is branded!"

"Who?"

"Milady! Tell me, are you sure that the woman you told me about at Amiens is dead?"

D'Artagnan now proceeded to give a description of Milady so vivid that Athos, supporting himself to the mantelpiece, whispered with blanched cheeks.

"Then I did not kill her after all!"

A LETTER

The quartet were discussing their outfit for the approaching campaign when Planchet brought a big letter bearing the cardinal's seal. D'Artagnan read it aloud.—

"M. D'Artagnan, of the king's guard, company D'Essart, is expected at the cardinal's palace this evening at eight o'clock."

LA HOUDINIERE,

Captain of the Guards.

"The devil! That sounds alarming", said Athos.

"Don't go there", said Porthos and Aramis in one voice.

"Gentlemen," replied D'Artagnan, "I have already received a similar invitation without giving it any attention. This time I will go, whatever may happen."

"If you are determined", said Athos, "do so".

"But the Bastille?" objected Aramis.

"Bah! you will get me out of that", retorted D'Artagnan with a smile.

"Of course", came the answer in chorus.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Women's Insurance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your correspondents Mrs. Shula Chawla, Mrs. Rupamathi Keshavvan and Mrs. Parleatl Hemandas have done a great service to the women of this country in bringing before the public the difficulties that lie in the way of women, especially married women and those who are not following any avocation. It is indeed most perplexing that while on the one hand insurance companies are coaxing men to get themselves insured, they should, on the other hand, put obstacles in the way of even healthy women who are anxious to secure insurance on their lives. It is but right that in this matter as in other matters concerning women, we must make a bold and united effort to set our grievances right.

There is, however, yet a general apathy not only amongst men but even amongst women on the question of Women's Insurance. When a husband insures his own life that is considered as a sufficient provision for his wife. We have, therefore, in the first instance to carry on an educative propaganda amongst our sisters and bring home to them the importance of this question of women's insurance. Some days ago in the Insurance Supplement of the "Times of India" Dewan Bahadur Hiralal Kajiji wrote an article on "Insurance as Stridhan", wherein he pointed out the importance of an insurance policy on the life of a husband, as providing a Stridhan property for the wife in the present day condition of the society when the husband is not in very affluent circumstances to make a present of ornaments of great value at the time of the marriage as in former days. In that case, however, the wife will come into possession of her Stridhan property only after the death of her husband. It is no doubt a good provision for the family after its earning member has passed away from this world, and it must not be neglected. But as a Stridhan a Hindu woman is generally averse to have it after her loving husband's death. The very idea is rather revolting to her mind. The best way of giving a wife 'Stridhan', is for the husband to take out an endowment policy in the wife's name payable to her after a certain number of years and to set aside every month some amount for its premium. There are also other benefits of insurance to women.

Once there is a general demand for the insurance of women, especially of the class referred to by your correspondents in their letter, there will be insurance companies ready to accept their proposals. Already there are indications of insurance companies giving more facilities to women proponents than before. For the information of your correspondents and those women who are anxious to have their lives insured without having to leap over a long 'hurdle', as your correspondents aptly describe, I may state that the "Long Life Insurance Company" of Poona, which is purely an Indian Concern and has its Branch at 169-A, Vincent Road, Dadar, accepts the insurance of women of all classes whether married or unmarried, or following the simple avocation of housewives or any other avocation, without any extra condition. The Company has opened a Special Department for women's insurance and it has been under the control and management of a qualified lady graduate. The Department has been doing good work through its women workers in the field of women's insurance and has been able to put through a large amount of women's insurance. Not only are facilities provided by this company for women to get themselves insured on the same footing as men, with premium only a little higher than in the case of men; but the Company also affords a Maternity Benefit to its women insurer. There is thus an Indian concern which has made women's insurance its special feature and if your correspondents or other ladies anxious to get themselves insured, desire to have further information in the matter of women's insurance work done by this Company they can have it either by writing to the Company's Branch Office at Dadar or to the undersigned who will be very glad to help them.—Yours, etc.,

(Mrs.) YASHWANTI K. VAZKAR.
Khar, June 19.

National Seamen's Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a letter published in the issue of June 4, of your esteemed daily from Mr. Syed Munawar stating his reasons for his resignation from the National Seamen's Union, I beg to bring the following to the notice of the public and shall deem it a favour, if you would kindly give this the same publicity that was granted to the letter under reference.

It is not true that he was disgusted with the state of affairs as he stated in the letter, but, for reasons known best to himself, wanted a third extension of leave from office on grounds of ill-health although he attended regularly his other business. He was granted leave for a month at first and his leave was twice further extended at his own request. It was not in the interest of the Union of which he was the General Secretary, for him to be away for any length of time, while the members were aware that he was regularly attending the Port Trust Committee meetings and Haj Committee meetings where he represented the Indian seamen. In view of this, a meeting of the Executive Committee of National Seamen's Union was called and it resolved that the General Secretary should resume work on May 15, 1937.

His claim that Mr. Parulekar, M.L.A. also had resigned does not in any way help him as the former resigned only as a protest against Mr. Syed Munawar and him alone which can be gleaned from the historic hostile demonstration of Mr. Paruleker in connection with Indian Sailors' Home.

The public will be surprised to know that Mr. Syed Munawar was disgusted with a Union, from which only a few months prior, he contested a seat to the Legislative Assembly and the members of the Union who had no confidence in him did not elect him.—Yours, etc.

M. E. SARANG.
Bombay, June 26.

Senate Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The University Senate Election is drawing nearer and Registered Graduates will be shortly receiving their voting papers. I find that brisk canvassing is going on all round by and on behalf of the various candidates.

I am a registered graduate myself of several years' standing and have been closely watching the affairs of our University. Candidates, I have found, extend to their constituency high hopes and big promises at the time of the election and they conveniently manage to forget them as soon as they find them confortably seated in their Chairs.

The 'massacre' at the Matriculation Examinations and the subsequent agitation against the policy of the University in "sending to gallows" thousands of our innocent youngmen drew our serious attention to the necessity of overhauling the entire 'show.' I wish the Registered Graduates were awake to this grave state of affairs and return, whenever an occasion arises, stout persons to the Senate, who would bring about the desired change.

This time there are five vacancies created on account of the retirement of five "Senators" by rotation. Nearly a dozen candidates are contesting these five seats and the Constituency has to make the proper choice. Scanning the list of candidates, I find there are some Professors also on it. The University has created a special constituency for the Professors and I fail to understand why these Professors should seek election from a constituency other than their own. The other professions so far suffer.

Further scanning the list, I find that there are only two Congressmen contesting the elections, viz: Mr. Gunvant Kapadia, a Bombay Solicitor and a Corporator and Mr. Datar from Karnatak Unfortunately our Congressmen have not till now turned their attention to matters educational so much as they have to higher politics. Congress as such, may not be in a position at present to turn its attention to the problems of Education but it is high time that individual Congressmen interested in matters educational, must turn to the Varsity, and fight a right royal battle to end all nepotism so far practised.

It is my earnest appeal to all registered graduates, therefore, to use their full discretion and judgment in the exercise of their votes and return the right type of persons who would justify their choice by bringing about a betterment and progress in our educational system that mercilessly grinds our Youth to-day.—Yours, etc.

N. V. DESAI.

Grant Medical College And Hartal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much agitation prevails amongst the students of the "Grant Medical College." Six of the students have been fined for observing Hartal on the 1st of April. The Hartal on April 1st was observed by all the students and they would not let it indirectly be suggested that only six students observed the Hartal; The only students of Bombay, who led a procession, of four students thick stretching along almost a furlong, through the streets of Bombay, would not let this injustice and violation of their rights by the authorities go unopposed; but the issue raised by the incident does not end there: According to the new constitution, all the matriculates (that would include all the college students) are legally entitled to have a political opinion. Let alone the duty of the heads of all the colleges and Government institutions, of explaining their rights and responsibilities as voters, to the students, are the authorities always going to come in the way of the students, when they give expression to their political opinions? The issue at stake does not concern only the six students of Grant Medical College, but the student community as a whole: This attack on the legal rights of the students should not pass unchallenged. I would request all the students' unions such as "The Bombay Youths' Progressive League" and "Students' Brotherhood" and all the leaders of the various political parties to stand by the students, and thus let not the voice of the youth be stifled in such a manner.—Yours, etc.,

A MEDICAL STUDENT.

A Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall thank you to kindly let me know through your correspondence column where the famous line of Wordsworth appears, viz:—

"Tainted Nature's Solitary Boast", if possible quotationing the whole of the poem.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH A. DeMELLO.
179, Beliram Peth, Jalgaon.

Police Commissioner's Orders Against Street Nuisances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A few weeks ago, the Commissioner of Police was pleased to issue a Notification extending the category of hawkers, etc., who were to be prevented from shouting in the streets to sell their wares. Perhaps this worthy official is not aware of the fact that the orders even against those included in earlier Notifications are a dead letter and not put into effect. For a long time past so important a thoroughfare as Hughes Road, near the Gamdevi Police Station, has been infested with beggars, cobblers and especially "jaripuranavalas" who make the most raucous noises at the top of their voices and disturb the peace of respectable families "from morning to night." It is this class of itinerant people who require to be taken in hand particularly. Many of them have no wares to sell at all. I mention only one of several streets and hope that the Commissioner would be pleased to ensure that his Notification against this wholly unnecessary nuisance are put into effect. The worst offenders are the cobblers and the jaripuranavalas.—Yours, etc.,

HARASSED.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Nine Days Fete

AN EAST INDIAN observes that he is surprised to hear a report that the net profits of the nine days fete which was celebrated at Bandra by the Bombay East Indian Association a few months ago have amounted to only five thousand rupees and he, therefore, requests the managing committee of the fete to publish the audited accounts of the fete without any further delay.

J. J. Hospital

F. D'SILVA complains that some nurses in the J. J. Hospital are not as attentive in their duties to the patients as they ought to be, and he, therefore, appeals to the hospital authorities to remedy this grievance.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT

Govt. Of India To Sign It With Reservation

SIMLA, July 2.

The "United Press" enquiries indicate that Government of India have permitted their delegate to send the International Sugar Agreement subject to the reservation of the Agreement being subsequently ratified by the Central Legislative Assembly. Though the Government of India appear to be in favour of the Agreement, it is expected they will abide by the decision of the Assembly in regard to the Sugar Agreement.—United Press.

Mullaji Sahib In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, July 2.

A cordial welcome was accorded by the Ahmedabad Muslims last night to the High Pontiff, Dawoodi Bohra community on his return from a Haj pilgrimage. The Anjuman Islam of Ahmedabad waited in a deputation on Mullaji Sahib and tendered their hearty congratulations to him and paid a tribute to his services to the Muslim community throughout the world. His Holiness is leaving to-night by special train for Bombay.—A.P.

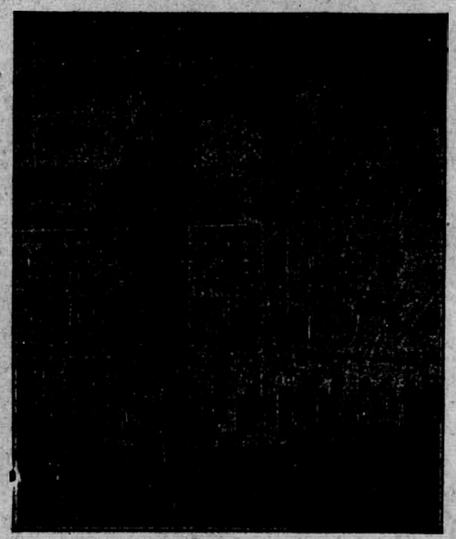
IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Business in Force Exceeds - - Rs 11,30,00,000
Total Claims Paid Exceed - - Rs. 1,75,00,000
Total Assets Exceed - - - - Rs. 3,00,00,000

BONUS
Declared on Current Rates of Premium

Whole Life **Rs. 18** Per Rs. 1000 Per Annum

Endowment **Rs. 16** Per Rs. 1000 Per Annum



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YOUNG AND CAPABLE PERSONS WILLING TO WORK WHOLE-TIME GIVEN SPECIAL PREFERENCE.

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FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"Adventure In Manhattan" At The Empire—"The Man In Possession" With Jean Harlow At The Wellington—Paul Muni In "Escadrille" At The Regal—Karloff In "Night Key" At The Capitol—"Aren't Men Beasts?" At The Excelsior

"Adventure in Manhattan" with Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea at the Empire.

JEAN ARTHUR, GOES TO TOWN WITH JOEL "ADVENTURE IN MANHATTAN"

At The Empire

Jean Arthur's captivating charm so much in evidence as "Mr Deeds" enamorata and as "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," will sparkle anew on Theatre screen starting to-night at Empire when she literally "goes to town" with Joel McCrea in Columbia's "Adventure in Manhattan."

Jean and Joel, both at the peak of their respective careers, promise one of the most engaging screen teams since the Gable—Colbert rumpus that happened one night. Their diverting adventures run the range of high comedy and gripping melodrama with an engaging romance deftly entwined in the surprise-packed plot.

"Adventure in Manhattan" relates the exciting escapades of a prominent detective story author who presumes to predict the theft of various art and jewel treasures. Furthermore, he is assigned by a newspaper to write about these crimes-to-be in a series of special articles. It is then that he meets Jean Arthur, star of a play still in production, and launches the adventures that carry the two through every conceivable romance and melodramatic complication that two young lovers on Broadway could possibly get into.

McCrea appears as the redoubtable young mystery author with Reginald Owen seen as the suave criminal genius who poses as Miss Arthur's theatrical producer in order to camonflage his carefully planned thefts. Also seen in the particularly strong cast are Herman Bing, Thomas Mitchell, Victor Kilian and John Gallaudet. Edward Ludwig directed.

"THE PRESIDENT"

13th Week At The Krishna

Developed in a highly emotional romance of a mill worker, New Theatres' latest hit "The President" is a picture that can be complimented as India's one and only best picture ever produced till now. It is now through influence or other crooked ways that "The President" has been selected by the public to represent India's him art at the next session of international Cinematographic Exhibition at Venice, but it is the merits and the technique of the picture that decidedly stand to prove its greatness. Up till now, not a single picture of the New Theatres' was selected for the International Exhibition and the public was left thinking in lurch as to what was the reason behind the ballyhoo of selection for Venice Exhibition. But now the time has come when people the audience the great judge of the picture has forced the Motion Picture Society to select "The President" and to prove its integrity with the Indian Film industry.

"The President" which is running in its 13th week at the Krishna Talkies, Dubash Theatre, still draws full houses. One can hardly say when this rush—the constant pouring of the people will come to the normal. Because every one during the last Sunday shows, the management of the Krishna was forced to put the board "House full"—This shows that the people of Bombay can appreciate the real film-art, the real and original film-technique, the real music and above all the most marvellous direction.

The story of "The President" is based upon the joys and of sufferings of workers in the mill. This story has its most important function to perform. It is not merely to entertain the public, it is to lay bare the problem of over-production that our present system of capitalism can produce. This is the story that can appeal in the most amazing manner to the classes as well as masses. And that is why "The President" deserves to be congratulated.

The direction and photography by India's veteran of film artist Sjt. Nitin Bose truly demand complements. The music syncronizes most correctly with its climax and other situations. The dialogues, the montage and the presentation make this picture superb in every branch of film production.

Main stars are: Saigal, Kamaleshkumari, Leela Desai, Nawab, Jagdeesh, B.A., and Devbala. If you love India's best picture to see come to the Krishna and see "The President". Bear in mind that only New Theatres and none else can give such a great picture.

Gail Patrick, another Paramount star shown in a portrait study by the persuasive camera.

BORIS KARLOFF THROWS OFF THE MASK IN "NIGHT KEY"

At The Capitol

A picture which belongs on every moviegoer's list is Universal's "Night Key" which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre. Boris Karloff, the star makes an amazing right-about face, tosses away the monster mask and steps forth as a thoroughly likeable human being. He needs no make up to prove his ability as a splendid dramatic actor. Revealing him in an entirely new light, his portrayal takes him out of the class of specialized performers and gives audiences a Karloff to talk about. "Night Key" is a strong dramatic screen story, with an unusual plot that holds audiences with rapt attention. Karloff portrays an inventor of burglar alarm systems. When his partner cheats him of his patents, thereby robbing his daughter of security in life, he wrecks his enemy's burglar alarm system and defies police, gangsters —everybody—to force his foe to give him just rights. Skilfully directed by Lloyd Corigan, the picture carries suspense and action to a thrilling climax. Hobart Cavanaugh plays the part of Petty Louie, who helps the inventor in his daring enterprise. Warren Hull and Jean Rogers supply the picture's heart interest. They develop their romance with a restraint that gives sincerity and conviction. Others who give fine performances are Alan Baxter, the gangster chief, Samuel Hinds, head of the Protective Agency; David Oliver, the comedian, Ward Bond, Frank Reicher and Edwin Maxwell.

Paul Muni in "Escadrille" at the Regal this week.

PAUL MUNI AND MIRIAM HOPKINS TEAMED FIRST TIME IN "ESCADRILLE" AIR DRAMA

At The Regal

Bringing Paul Muni and Miriam Hopkins, two of the screen's foremost dramatic artists together for the first time, RKO Radio's colourful photoplay, "Escadrille" will open to-day at the Regal Theatre, to present a brightly charged romantic drama involving two French flying comrades and a beautiful girl during the world war. Based on "L'Equipage" by Joseph Kessel, Europe's best-selling novel about the World War, "Escadrille" brings for the first time to the American screen the vivid emotional situation of two French fliers their carefree, almost hysterical abandon behind the lines, their heroic and death-defying combats over no-man's land and their romances with the woman they left behind. Particular interest is attached to Paul Muni's role for Muni has won top honours for the best performance by an actor during the past season The award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences went to Muni for his title role in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." The Minneapolis Journal's national poll of critics also resulted in victory for Muni and a gold medal award, the ballots being cast for Muni's role in the above picture. The story concentrates on a carefree youth imbued with the martial spirit of his country, a lovely girl who steals into his heart on the eve of his departure from Paris to join flying squadron, and a grim pilot her husband. When the young lieutenant arrives at the flying base, he is attached to the unsuspecting pilot as observer and they form an "Equipage." They fly through terrifying fog, they defy the death tempo of machine-gun bullets together, they see their companions go crashing to earth in flames. In this cruicible of living death, a bond of friendship is welded that is closer than blood. One thing give them courage to carry on against the horrors of war, the inspiration of the woman left behind. The drama reaches a peak when both men discover their mutual interest in the girl. Antole Litvak, outstanding figure in European motion pictures was brought to this country to direct "Escadrille". Having spent much of his life in France, Litvak was able to give a striking authenticity to the scenes which are laid in France, a chateau in Champagne, and the front lines during the war. Louis Hayward, whose performance in "Anthony Adverse" was enthusiastically acclaimed was assigned the role of the young observer. The supporting cast includes Colin Clive Vince Barnett, Wally Albrigh, Paul Guilfoyle, Adrian Morris, Sterling Hollowy, Donald Barry Mady Christians and Elizabeth Risdon. "Escadrille" was produced by Albert Lewis. Anthony Veiller and Ethel Borden adapted the photoplay.

"AREN'T MEN BEASTS?"

At The Excelsior

Here in "Aren't Men Beasts?" now shown at the Excelsior is one of the most laughable films that have come out of Elstree for a long while. It is in the hallowed tradition of wedding day mishap and in the vein of pure farce. Incidentally the word "pure" must not be taken to mean that the picture is not without a generous quota of sophisticated incident and verbal "double-entendre." Indeed, its purpose seems to have been to crowd as many laughably compromising situations into its footage as possible; and it has been eminently successful, not merely in the quantity but also in the laughs. This is due partly to resourceful inventiveness, and partly to the rich scope given to Robertson Hare in the role of principal victim for his speciality of precise and anguished expostulation, though he is run close for comedy honours by Alfred Drayton Pleasant juvenile leads, competent supports, and peaceful direction all help to make this a particularly good specimen of British comedy for popular consumption

The story is so much a succession of "situations" that it can hardly be summarised in detail Suffice it that when Roger is about to be married his father Herbert Holly, an ultra respectable widowed dental surgeon, is utterly compromised by a woman who invades his surgery and informs the police that he has assaulted her. Thereafter the film consists of attempts by Roger and his married friend, Thomas Potter, to secrete Herbert and to explain Roger's inability to turn up to the wedding, to Marie, his prospective bride, and to Mrs. Potter, Thomas's formidable wife. Herbert is bundled into a grandfather clock, and—perhaps the best episode in the film—is made to dress up as a woman so that he can dash out and identify his compromiser out of a number of women whom, to Marie's dismay, Roger invites round for this purpose. Finally, when the "assault" is reconstructed, the woman confesses that she is in love with Papa Herbert and imagined it was he who was about to be married.

In the absence of real story, pace matters even more than usual; and Graham Cutts, the director, has kept this going very well. There are not many moments without a laugh of some sort, and Robertson Hare is in most of them. When he is not impersonating a woman, he is a coster, calling out "R-ripe tomatoes" with ultra-careful enunciation. Alfred Drayton provides excellent comedy support in the role of evil genius to the badgered Roger. Billy Milton is pleasant in this latter role, and June Clyde provides him with a likable fiancee.

"Aren't Men Beasts?" with Robertson Hare and Alfred Drayton at the Excelsior from to-day.

Claudette Colbert—the paramount star—"shot" at an "angle."

HOLLYWOOD SEEN AS FUTURE MUSICAL CAPITAL OF WORLD

George Gershwin, the only composer who has bridged the gap between jazz and serious music, foresees the time in the not distant future when Hollywood will be the musical capital of the world and the best efforts of all composers will be used in the films. To date, Gershwin admits, serious music has received comparatively little recognition from the screen because of the necessity for presenting the lighter, more popular melodies which possess greater universal appeal. He believes, however, that a gradual change in this respect is inevitable.

Gershwin, who has just completed the musical score for RKO Radio's Astaire-Rogers' picture, "Shall We Dance," with his brother, Ira, collaborating as lyricist, further believes that even to-day the screen is music's greatest medium for reaching the world.

"When you realize," he said, "that you can send a hundred piece symphony orchestra to the remotest corners of the earth and that it can play simultaneously to many scores of audiences, that conclusion is inevitable."

There are six songs in "Shall We Dance" and the Chappell Music Company is authority for the statement that they'll all be hits. Fred Astaire sings "They Can't Take That Away From Me" so that it sounds like another "Night and Day" and Ginger has a tune titled "They All Laughed" that is every bit as fast and breezy as "A Fine Romance."

There are two large production numbers one of them, the title song, "Shall We Dance" is done with Fred, Ginger and Harriet Hoctor, the famous ballerina while the other, "Slap That Bass" is done with Fred in the engine room of an Atlantic liner with the aid of a young army of negro stokers and oilers who co-incidentally, seem to have remarkable voices.

"Let's Call the Whole Thing Off" and "Beginner's Luck" round out the score.

WELLINGTON STARTS AGAIN ITS ENGLISH PICTURE

'With Jean Harlow In "Man In Possession"

"The Man In Possession" one of the best pictures starring the famous platinous blonde will this evening mark the re-opening of the Wellington Cinema to English pictures. The M. G. M. pictures will now be shown in the theatre which was hitherto showing only Indian pictures.

"The Man in Possession" is rich in wit and humour, and reveals Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor in team work of unusual sparkle. Here is the intriguing story.

When Raymond, the younger Dabney son is released from prison, his father, and his brother Claude, look upon the event in the light of a major catastrophe. The two men see eye to eye on most things since they are partners in business, and are both the conventional "stuffed shirt" type. They dash home to inform the prodigal he must leave the country, since they are very anxious that Claude's wealthy fiancee hear nothing of the scandal. And they find Raymond unrepentant and as effervescent as ever. He can't see why it is a crime to sell at a loss a car being bought on time, when in business his father and brother buy ladies' hosiery and underwear on credit and immediately sell it.

Raymond and his mother understand each other perfectly, and when he packs to leave, he assures her that she needn't worry about him.

In the cocktail lounge of a fashionable hotel, that evening, Raymond sees Crystal—sophisticated, beautiful and superbly dressed. If it isn't love, it is certainly desire at first sight, and he isn't one to wait for a formal introduction. But she snubs him, making him more than ever determined to know her. He discovers she is on her way to the opera, and he manages to get into her box, and she is forced to leave to escape his unwanted attentions. However, he follows her taxi to her home. His efforts to gain an entrance are futile, until a bailiff arrives with a writ.

The continual ringing of the door-bell infuriates Crystal to such an extent that she calls the police, and when a policeman enters the house, the bailiff and Raymond are with him. The bailiff, anxious to get to the hospital where his wife is about to have a child, has accepted Raymond's offer to help, and made him a Sheriff's officer. His duty is to remain in the house until the writ is satisfied, and to make sure that nothing is moved out. He is in fact the man in possession.

Crystal Weatherby is a widow, but she tries to make Raymond believe her husband not only alive, but in the house that night. The ruse works temporarily, but in the morning Raymond is his usual assured self, and brings breakfast to her. He learns she is poor, but is about to make a good marriage, that she is giving a dinner that night for her fiancee and his parents and a few friends; but that her butler has left. He offers to take the butler's place, and when they are rehearsing announcing the guests, he learns she is engaged to Claude.

That night Raymond carries on impassively, but his father and brother are frantically worried. At dinner, he subjects Claude to some embarrassing moments, and the next morning Claude sneaks around and offers him five hundred pounds to leave. Raymond accepts, and promises not to tell Crystal the truth about himself. He pokes fun at Crystal for even considering a marriage to Claude, and she finally calls at his office, and says she won't marry him. But when she discovers that Raymond has left without a word to her, she calls back, and the wedding is on again. The ceremony is to take place the following day. But when the time arrives the Bailiff and his men arrive with it. Disregarding the guests, they start to move the furniture out to a waiting van. Then Raymond arrives, explains that the writ belongs to him—he has bought it—tells Claude Crystal is poor—and after a conference with Crystal and his mother, during which he reveals his identity, picks the bride-to-be up in his arms, carries her out to the moving van, and tells the driver to drive on.

"Night Key" at the Capitol—Boris Karloff and Jean Rogers

"The Man in Possession" with Jean Harlow at the Wellington this week.

How Tukhachevsky Was Arrested

LINKING OF IRAQ WITH TURKEY

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

That the German newspapers are at present discussing Japan more frequently than in the past. In their opinion the political future of Japan is fundamentally affected by the peculiar position of the British Empire. The strategic situation of Britain is one of some difficulty. She must face the possibility of simultaneous war on three fronts, such as the price of Empire. Her general staffs must deal with various possible strategic groupings they may be remote, but they are contingencies for which plans must be made.

Which threat comes first? ask the German newspapers. Italy may take Egypt; she already cuts across the route to the Near East and India. Before long Britain may have to decide whether to defend or abandon £250 million of her capital in China. And what if the struggle to defend some outlying part of her world empire coincides with a European crisis and the possibility of German bombers over London? This is the view of the Union of Democratic Control. It is the question which is now being asked in all democratic capitals.

JAPAN'S POPULATION PROBLEM

Discussing the population problem of Japan, some of the German newspapers declare that citizens of Tokyo are itching to see their town grow into the biggest city of the world. At present the capital of Japan has not surpassed the six-million level, but the rate of progress is sufficiently swift to allow every hope for the future.

Other cities in the Island Empire show a similar tendency of growth. Thirty years ago there were only 20 cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants and only eight with more than 100,000. Today the respective figures are 87 and 32. Almost one-third of the population now live in towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants.

Seventy per cent of the rural youth go to the cities and become almost unfit for the army. Unemployment in the cities means starvation, but work does not mean much food. Their hours of work are often more than 12 and their lodgings are miserable.

LINKING IRAQ AND TURKEY

According to the "Journal des Nations" of Geneva, thanks to the closer friendship achieved between the Muslim countries of the Near East, it has now become possible to link Iraq and Turkey by means of a railway. On both sides the rails had been laid down almost right up to the frontier. But only the recent pacts of friendship between most of the Near Eastern countries have brought about a Turkish decision to complete the lines right up to the Iraqui front.

The completion of the line terminates what was once a great dream of the German Empire, a German railway line from the North Sea, via Berlin, right through the Balkans to Baghdad.

Trade between the Balkans and the Near East is bound to benefit, while the railway will also serve as an important link in the closer relations of the Muslim countries.

WHY HE FELL

According to communications received from abroad the downfall of the most brilliant officer of the Red Army was the consequences of certain information received from London.

Counter espionage agents of the Soviet Service working in London learned that the Germans were in possession of a number of mobilisation plans of vital importance. Immediate and thorough investigation in London, Berlin, Paris and Moscow revealed that Marshal Tukhachevsky was responsible for the misdeed. His arrest was delayed in order to establish the full list of his confederates. One by one they were found out and placed under the closest observation and when everything was prepared Stalin gave orders for their arrest and their court-martial.

The confession of a woman, one time friend of Tukhachevsky, greatly assisted the authorities in speeding up the preliminary investigations.

"NOT A COMMUNIST"

Senor Martinez Barrio, president of the Cortez, at a meeting organised by the Friends of the Soviet Union in Valencia declared that he was not a Communist but "without the Soviet Union loyalist Spain would already have disappeared." Senor Martinez added: "In the tragic moments of October and November, 1936, when the military rebellion turned into a war invasion, when other countries were content merely to sympathise and to prove a platonic friendship with us, the Soviet Union took action and sent out real help."

For Our South Indian Patrons !

A TAMIL TALKIE SUPER which scored huge success IN THE SOUTH

RAJA BHAKTI

OR

RAKSHASI MAHATVA KANKSHA

One Show Only! On SUNDAY, the 4th July at 10 a.m. (Morning)

AT

KOHINOOR CINEMA

—: DADAR :—

GENL. SMUTS' TALL TALK OF COMMONWEALTH

But Gives His Blessing To Measure Aimed Directly Against Natives Of S. Africa

LONDON, June 19.
(By Air Mail).

On Coronation Day, General Smuts addressing a mass meeting of citizens in the City Hall, Capetown, said: "If we believe in our Commonwealth, it is not so much for its size or its power and influence in the world as for the spirit of liberty which informs it and shapes its policies".

Newspapers recently received from South Africa reveal, however, that six hours earlier, as acting Prime Minister, General Smuts, together with all but a handful of the members of the House of Assembly, had given his blessing to a most shameless instrument of repression—a measure aimed directly against the natives, who form four-fifths of the people of South Africa. By that I mean clause 21 of the Native Laws Amendment Bill, which provides for the forcible removal of "redundant natives" from urban areas.

The object of this measure is clearly to destroy any beginning of protective organisation among the better educated and more progressive natives. No less obvious is the misery, the desolation, that it must involve.

Safeguarding amendments, asking that "no native should be removed on account of his political or religious beliefs; that the housing conditions in the places to which he was transferred should be satisfactory; and that the provisions of the Section should not apply to natives, who, by reason of their education, standard of life, or other circumstances, were so detribalised as to render their return to any native reserve unjust or inimical to their standards of life", were defeated. Indeed, the only votes in their favour came from those who opposed the Bill as a whole

Study Circle At Bhiwandi

(From A Correspondent.)

In the last week of June Sjt. P. S. Bhagawat, a prominent Congress worker of the Thana District Congress Committee organised a study circle for the benefit of the Congress workers and such others who take an intelligent interest in Congress politics. Sjt. S. M. Joshi from Poona was invited to conduct the classes in various political and economic subjects. Sjt. Joshi delivered in all, five lectures to the local Congress workers and such other persons as were allowed to attend the classes by special permission of the organisers. Twenty-five to thirty students attended the classes regularly and evinced great interest in the theoretical and organisational aspects of the struggle for national independence. At the end Sjt. Bhagawat assured Sjt. Joshi on behalf of the audience that the experiment started by him will be persisted in and that they will invite some more persons to continue his work and to train them ideologically.

Sjts. Joshi and Bhagawat visited different localities of the town and adjoining villages of Kamatghar and Kariwali. In private discussions with the peasants and in lectures they stressed the necessity of their joining the Congress and also of forming their own peasant organisations for the redress of their day to day grievances. For the present their main grievance is the alleged use of false measures by some landlords at the time of taking their rent in kind. They have got to put up with this injustice the alternative being eviction and consequent starvation. Sjt. Joshi exhorted them to unite and give a strong fight against this injustice which is so manifest and assured them that Congress would support them in their fight for the redress of such grievances. But their success in such day to day struggles will not by itself solve their main problem of 'Dal Bhat'. For that they will have to rally under the flag of the Congress and carry on a struggle for their achievement of its objective, viz., Complete Independence.

INJUNCTION AGAINST CINEMA PROPRIETOR

Breach Of Copyright In Film Music Proved

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court granted an injunction against Mr. Rustomji Dorabji, formerly owner of the Roxy Cinema, restraining him from playing certain songs in public.

The order was made in a suit filed by the Performing Rights Society in respect of alleged breach of copyright in four musical works composed by Vivian Ellis, which was vested in the plaintiffs.

The four songs in question formed part of a film called "Falling For You" which was exhibited by the defendant at the Roxy Cinema in October, 1933. The plaintiffs stated that in course of exhibition of the film the defendant had played the music in public without the plaintiffs' permission and had thereby infringed their copyright.

His lordship granted an injunction against the defendant in respect of the songs and also awarded the plaintiffs Rs. 200 as damages and costs.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

(Continued from page 6)

conditions of life to-day in every country—he said, compelled them to do so. To try to escape was to commit suicide. To-day the only positive ideology was that of Marxism,—therefore, only by accepting Marxist philosophy could a poet, an author save his individuality.

A number of Indian students took part in the discussion that followed. Most of them are students of Professor Harold Laski at the School of Economics and their views were in general agreement with the views expressed by Mr. Spender.

Mr. Spender is the author of "Forward from Liberalism" "Vienna," "Poems" etc. "Literature and Politics" will be the third number of the "Fact", a monthly monograph, of which the second number was "I Joined the Army" by Private X.Y.Z.

ACTIVITIES OF KHADI SAMASTHANAM

Advocacy Of Barter System

(From Our Correspondent)

BEZWADA, June 25.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Khaddarsamasthanam at Gunadala, Bezwada, Prof. J. C. Kumarappa of the All-India Village Industries Association in his presidential address spoke on the Barter system which the institution advocates. The following is the summary of his remarks:—

This Khadi Samasthanam has been carried on these several years not merely as a means of producing khadi but with a much wider end in view. It realised the difficulties under which humanity was labouring with the money economy and has sought to find a solution which will be of use not only to Bezwada, Andhra or India but to the world at large. Hence we shall spend a few moments in considering the difficulties we have to overcome.

With the progress of civilisation division of labour becomes inevitable, but there is a limit beyond which if it is carried it will lead to deterioration and inefficiency. The throat specialist, who ignores the human constitution behind it and deals with one organ alone without taking into consideration the whole body visualises a monster, is bound to be a failure. We cannot let division of labour be carried to an extreme, forgetting the setting and the personality of the worker. Even within such limits division of labour calls for an exchange of goods. Such exchange can only be healthy if it results in mutual benefit. That is the basis of all legitimate trade.

EXCHANGE AS AN END

In the simplest form goods exchange for goods. A producer-consumer meets a consumer-producer that is barter. As the market expands and trade advances in complexity there arises a need for a medium to facilitate this exchange. This brought into being tokens, or other commodities or a standard metal as media and ultimately resulted in the money economy we are labouring under. Exchange itself has now become a source of Profit. The means has been turned into an end by the present form of money.

Metal coins, which have a commodity value in themselves are imperishable while consumable goods, for which they are used as substitutes in the process of exchange, depreciate with time. Hence the power of bargaining rests with the possessor of the imperishable metal coins. Thus the seller labours under a disadvantage. This is turned into profit by the money owner. Herein is the incentive to hoard which naturally restricts consumption and thereby the circulation of money.

With a tendency to fall in price levels, over a period of time, metal money is an increasing burden to the debtor and growing wealth to the creditor. Thus it accentuates the existing inequality in the distribution of wealth.

DISPARITY BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

In addition to these inherent defects the centralised methods of production, which call for highly expensive equipment, has also shut off money from circulation. The pay roll of production is not sufficient to buy goods produced for consumption, as part of the purchasing power is kept back to provide capital renewals and reserves. This is one of the main reasons for the present depression in the world. If the economic life of a people is to flow like a river that gathers strength as it flows it is necessary that a great deal of facilities for consumption of goods produced have to be provided. This can be done only by releasing purchasing power and not by restricting it. On the shores of a fresh water lake of plenty, humanity is standing withered by thirst for the lack of a golden cup to drink out of. Under the capi-

(Continued on page 18 Col. 5)

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of novelty Portable Specially made Electric Sewing Machine of well-known International General Electric Company none to compare and compete in India on most reasonable terms.

WANTED SOLE SUB-AGENTS immediately for Territory not given.

Apply sharp:

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A smart appearance always attracts

A few drops of Anzora rubbed into the scalp before you comb and brush your hair makes all the difference. Your hair will look richer, full of life and lustre; your whole appearance will be more attractive to men and women. And you will feel cooler all day.

ANZORA

New White Emulsion

ANZORA BRILLIANTINE.

If you prefer brilliant glossy hair, rub in Anzora Brilliantine. Wonderful scent — large bottle to last many days costs a few annas only.

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BHARAT has secured six Times as much business as it did in the corresponding period last year.

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Under the able guidance of Mr. P. D. KHOSLA, M. A., General Manager, within ter. months

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DAILY 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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PRESENTS

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SHALINI CINETONE'S GREATEST ARTISTIC PICTURE

Starring:—DURGA KHOTE, HIRABAI BARODEKAR and Others

Also showing: "DAWN OF NEW ERA"—Congress Topical and "DREAMLAND"—a talkie Cartoon

Daily at 5, 7-45, & 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 2-15 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

Love and adore

Madhuri

As Yasmin say as—
Zamin-ka-Chand

Applaud and Appreciate

E. Billimoria

as Azad in Love of a Slave

Applauded Appreciated Acclaimed

As one of the best Pictures of the season by Press and the public alike

Ranjit's Love of a Slave

A Jayant Desai Production

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WEST END

TALKIES,

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK!

Who would believe?
If one tells that
"One who once enjoyed

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Did not go to see it again"....

TUKARAM

Prabhat's Greatest Devotional
in its

30th CROWDY WEEK

at

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Talkies: Girgaum Naka

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
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SPECIAL MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

THE POPULAR TALKIE-HOUSE OF BOMBAY NORTH RENAMED!

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TALKIES:—(Parel-Bombay)

Henceforth Shall be Known as

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FIRST GREAT ATTRACTION AT

BHARAT MATA JAY BHARAT

Wadia's Great Stunt Picture

Starring PANJAB-KA-BETA, the wonder horse....

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Proprietor:—DORAB J. PANDAY

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Make BHARAT MATA, your Entertainment Hall.

Here Comes the Greatest of Screen-Social Hits

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"ARROW OF DESTINY"

(Prem-Laksha)

Starring

BIMLA KUMARI

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A picture that will be remembered for days together....
A picture in hundreds....

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MINERVA

TALKIES: Lamington Road

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

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The Greatest Artistic Picture of the year....

PRATIBHA

SHALINI'S CINETONE'S Spectacular Musical now in its

6th GLAMOROUS WEEK

with 2 enchanting shorts:
(1) "DAWN OF NEW ERA" —Congress Topical
(2) "DREAMLAND"

at

MAJESTIC

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays

Mystery Fires Baffle Police

People Believes Them To Be Due To Ghosts

JAIPUR, June 28.

A "Hindustan Times" correspondent writes:—

Jaipur citizens have been very much perturbed by several outbreaks of fire that have been occurring in different quarters of the city for the last one month now. The origin of these fires has not so far been ascertained and the police are simply baffled. Vigorous police investigations have been proceeding and their conclusions discredit all possibilities of any deliberate acts of arson by any mischiefmongers. There appears to be some strange phenomena behind.

An extraordinary incident has been happening in the house of a gentleman in residence in the Chandpole Bazzar, where it is feared some ghosts haunt the house, which has puzzled the police. Mysterious fires have broken out in this house, at odd moments, and the Deputy Police Chief in Jaipur, who kept a long vigil at the spot, was taken aback to notice clothes bursting into flames of their own accord.

The heat for the last few days has been terrific. A strange phenomenon is reported to have been observed in the house of Mr. M.C Kalla, a resident of Chandpole, Bazaar. At odd moments clothes in the house suddenly catch fire and before the inmates are aware the clothes are reduced to ashes. Woollen clothes in steel boxes are completely burnt. A wet dhoti hanging on the balcony was seen suddenly flaring up by people in the street. The Deputy Chief of the Jaipur Police visited the house and saw with his own eyes clothes bursting into flames.

Forty years ago a similar phenomenon was witnessed in the house which formerly stood on the site. Much loss was sustained. The house was demolished and a new one built in its place recently.

The owner washes his house every hour and has constructed a big tank in the ground floor, into which he throws the burning clothes. In spite of the greatest precautions the clothes have not ceased burning.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HINDU STUDENTS

The Hindu Students' Career Society, Lahore, have sanctioned the following fresh non-refundable scholarships among others. These scholarships are tenable for the full course of studies. Applications are invited from Punjabee Hindu students already admitted in the respective institutions. Application forms and prospectuses can be had free on applying to the Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, the Mall, Lahore. Applications must reach this office before the 1st of August, 1937:—

	No of Scholarships	Amount Rs.
Benares Hindu University, Benares	3	15
Women Christian Medical College, Ludhiana	3	15
Agriculture College, Lyallpur	3	10
Dyalbagh Technical College, Agra	4	10
Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore	3	10
Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore	4	10
Govt Medical School, Amritsar	6	10
V. D. J. Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore	6	10
Govt. Metal Working Institute, Ambala	4	7
Govt. Metal Working Institute, Sialkot	4	7
Govt Technical School, Lahore	6	7
Dayanand Industrial School, Lahore	16	5
Radio Electric, Bombay	1	20
Y. M. C. A., Lahore (Radio & Short-hand)	2	10
Agricultural Institute, Allahabad	2	15

INDIA ASSOCIATIONS' RECEPTION

Imperial Conference Delegates Present

LONDON (By Air Mail)

Representatives of India at the Imperial Conference have been present at a reception held by the East India Association and the National Indian Association at Grosvenor House, Park Lane.

The President of the Association Lord Lamington, was absent in hospital. The guests were received by Lady Lamington, Lord Goschen, the Dowager Marchioness of Reading, Sir Malcolm Seton (Chairman of the East India Association) and Lady Seton, Sir Selwyn Fremantle (Chairman of the National Indian Association) and Lady Fremantle.

Sir Malcolm Seton presided. The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda and Sir M. Zafrullah Khan the Indian delegates to the Imperial Conference, both made short speeches.

There were a large number of distinguished guests.—Reuter.

ECONOMICS AND ART

Ceylonese Artist Pleads For New Attitude At Paris Conference

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

An important international Conference was held here recently. On last Saturday and Sunday, June 12 and 13, the International Conference of Artists met and took some important decisions. At this conference all parts of the world were represented, in the form of Societies Academies and Museum having had their own representatives

Mr. Shanmughanathan who is a Ceylonese artist in London, spoke in French and pointed out that artists could no longer live in that ancient grove of painting pretty pictures but must play a responsible part in the life around them. The life of the artist was woven with the economics of the people in whose society he lived. He pointed out that like Ganguin we could not all run away to Tahiti, nor could be like Goya produce pictures of the war and quietly exhibit them when the war was over.

Mr. Shanmughanathan further sketched the technical development of art in Europe—from Sumeria, through Egypt, Greece and renaissance to the present day and by means of lantern slides drew parallel points on development of art in India and Ceylon. He spoke for over an hour and the discussion that followed his speech was most instructive and useful for all the delegates.

Meanwhile, one of our countrymen is having a flourishing time in this country. He is no other than Uday Shankar. His company of dancers are at the "Comedie", Champs Elysies. The first night was a great success. Hundreds of people who formed a mile long que felt disappointed as they were "turned out" owing to "House Full" announcement. Uday Shankar's performances have been, what I may describe, a social event for the Parisians.

18 TRAINED ANIMAL ARTISTES 18
18 TRAINED ANIMAL ARTISTES 18
18 TRAINED ANIMAL ARTISTES 18

IN THE MOST WONDERFUL

CIRCUS DE LUXE

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DATE OF OPENING AND THE PLACE WILL NOW BE MADE SHORTLY

NEXT SATURDAY

The GREATEST Adventure Story ever written becomes the MOST EXCITING SERIAL ever brought to the screen.

Republic Pictures' 25 Part Serial in 2 Instalments

ROBINSON CRUSOE

Free! FOUR GOLDEN WRIST-WATCHES To those who will see this Serial—

Look out for this PRIZE SCHEME NEXT SATURDAY AT

THE GLOBE

TALKIES: :: SANDHURST RD.

Starring:
MALA— —Hero of "Eskimos"
MAMO CLARK— —Heroine of "Mutiny on the Bounty."
and
BUCK—the Wonder-Dog; REX, —the King of Wild Horses.

TRIUMPHANT THIRD WEEK

He gave up his immense wealth and everything for the loving hand of a beggar girl.

SEE

RATANBAI

At her best
in

"DHANWAN" or "MAZDUR-KI-BETI"

Featuring:
HAFESJI, JAMSHEDJI, W. M. KHAN, LAXMI, URMILLA, JAMNA, SAYED AHMED, and MUKHTAR.

Director:—P. ATORTHY

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, New Queen's Road

Shows:—5-15, 8 and 10-30. Matinee at 2-30 on Sat., and Sun.

Great Picturization of the days when

CHIVA[illegible] religion —
PATRIOTISM was a living faith — and
Sacrifice was the life-breath of man, woman and child —

FRONTIERS of FREEDOM—!

(Swarajya Seemevar)

A Prince Shivaji Production

Starring: Master Dileep, Miss Jayashree, Col. Nanasaheb Ingle, Dinker (Kamanna), Miss Meena, Mrs. Shilotri

Directed by:—Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar

A page from Maratha History

From Next Saturday

AT

MAJESTIC

Talkies :: Girgaum.

Gramophone Records of songs from this taken by H. M. V. will soon be released.

Booking with: Peerless Pictures:—Bombay, 4.

SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK

Powerful in its drama, Beautiful in love, hilarious in comedy

She befooled the King, Court and all. How did she accomplish

SEE

Our Darling Daughters

Starring: ROSE AND KUMAR
With ZILLOO, MUBARAK, BABA VYAS and PRAMILLA.

Director: CHOWDHARY.

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Lamington Road

Shows:—5-15, 8 and 10-45.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

SHOCK-PROOF

The New All-Proof "SOWAR PRIMA" watch embodies features which make it definitely resistant to damage from any normal shock, such as a fall from the wrist. Even violent vibrations, such as a watch receives when worn by a motor-cyclist, will not harm the "SOWAR PRIMA." This remarkable watch is made shock-proof by a "floating" system of balance jewel setting, by which these jewels — together with the balance which they hold — move in the direction of any shock the watch may receive thereafter regaining their original position. The balance staff is also designed so that it takes up shocks at its strongest point, and not by its delicate pivots. Extra protection is given by an elastic cap holding the movement.

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The case is stamped from the solid, with a special screw-in back, tightening on to a soft metal packing. The winding nut is fully protected. Thus, the watch is completely water-proof, and equally sealed against the entry of all damp, perspiration, dust, grit and such-like damaging agents.

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Made from "West End Patent Everbright" Steel, the case cannot become stained, tarnished, corroded, blackened or spoilt in any way. The watch looks bright and new however long you wear it. Its brilliance cannot be dimmed, and in addition, this wonderful patent metal is indestructible.

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New All-Proof "Sowar Prima"
10½"' Medium Size Keyless Lever Wrist Watch.
"West End Patent Everbright" Steel—15 Jewels
Rs. 36.

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WHEN YOU THEIR BREADWINNER ARE NO LONGER THERE TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR DAILY NECESSITIES

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BANGALORE	JALPAIGURI	MULTAN	SUKKUR
BAREILLY	JODHPUR	MYSORE	TRICHINOPOLY
BELLARY	JUBBULPORE	NAGPUR	TRIVANDRUM
CALCUTTA	KARACHI	PATNA	VELLORE
CALICUT	KUALA LUMPUR	PESHAWAR	VIZAGAPATAM
COIMBATORE	LAHORE	POONA	

Hitler Helps Abyssinians To Fight Italy!

Continuous Supply Of Arms From Germany Traced

HODEIDA YEMEN, (By Mail).

Hitler is supplying arms to the Abyssinians.

German Arms firms are selling huge quantities of rifles to natives who are fighting Italians domination of their country.

While Hitler and Mussolini are becoming closer friends in Europe, German armament agents are busy making deals with Arab gun-runners in this Red Sea port, writes the "Sunday Chronicle" Special Correspondent.

Arabs gather large supplies of German arms and ship them secretly to certain areas of Abyssinia.

A consignment of German-made Mauser rifles, for which Arab dealers paid £50,000, is the latest to have been smuggled across the Red Sea into Abyssinia.

Italy's Discovery

Even now a German cargo boat is on its way to Hodeida with £100,000 worth of armaments.

This cargo of rifles and cheap machine-guns was ordered for Abyssinia by Egyptian intermediaries.

The deal was actually carried out in Hodeida by German representatives of armament forms.

Italy has discovered that this secret arms trade is being supported by Germans when their skirmishers in Abyssinia captured large quantities of German guns.

They have protested, but the German arms interests are powerful enough to influence the Nazi Government in their favour.

The firms are making big profits out of the deals.

HAILE SELASSIE'S MESSAGE

"I Shall Not Lose Hope"

The annual reunion and garden party of the Friends of Abyssinia League was held in gardens lent by Miss Homfray at Hampstead.

Princess Tsahai, patron of the league, made a brief speech expressing her deep appreciation of its work, and Dr. Martin, Ethiopian Minister in London, spoke of the ruthlessness of the Italian aggression and of the betrayal of Abyssinia.

Mr. Victor Finney brought a message from Mr. Lloyd George commending the Friends of Abyssinia League and saying that he would do all he could to defend Abyssinia's cause and get justice done.

Mrs. Hazel Napier, Hon. Secretary and founder of the league, pleading the cause of Ethiopia, said: "Just over a year ago the Friends of Abyssinia League numbered two members; to-day we number 1,005. Let us unite to defend the rights of Ethiopia at Geneva and in the world until honour and justice shall arise from the dead."

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, sent the following message:

"It is with great interest that I have learnt that the Friends of Ethiopia League of Service has just completed its first year of struggle for the just cause of Ethiopia, and I desire to express to all our friends my deep appreciation of their work. It has been a year of deep sorrow and great disappointment for us, but I shall not lose hope, and I pray God give you strength and perseverance in your noble effort. Please convey to all our friends assembled to-day for the annual re-union and garden tea party my sincere greetings and that of the Empress, and assure them of our earnest wishes for the success of the meeting."

SAFETY CAMPAIGN IN SUBURBS

W. I. A. A. Reveals Activities Of One Month

The Publicity Officer of the Western India Automobile Association sends us the following:—

On Wednesday, June 30th the Suburban Safety Campaign, sponsored by the W. I. A. A. and the Safety First Association of India, under the superintendence of the D. S. P., Bandra, completed its month.

While it is not possible to draw the fullest conclusions until several more months have elapsed, certain points about the campaign for the safety of the roads may be made now. In May there were 50 accidents involving four deaths and injuries to 40 people: during the month of the Safety Campaign up to and including the 28th ultimo there were only 35 accidents involving one death and injuries to 15 people.

Now it is perfectly true that statistical comparisons between two different months of the same year are apt to be misleading; it is also true that week-end traffic to Juhu and places around is normally rather heavier in May than in June; but the Monsoon did not break until June 12th and therefore, normal week-end traffic continued until then.

Moreover, with the coming of the rains come more dangerous road surface conditions and more probability of accidents caused by them—accidents caused by skids, poor visibility and other things incidental to the wet weather.

Proper Comparison

It has been suggested that the proper comparison is between accidents for June this year and accidents for June in previous year. In June last year there were 34 accidents involving injuries to 22 people; in June 1935 there were 38 accidents involving injuries to 17 people. The rains were late and light last year.

Now, registration of motor cars and motor cycles for Bombay Presidency have been increasing for the past several years at roughly a rate of 4,000 per year, the actual being 4,259 more registrations in 1934 than in 1933; 4,377 were added in 1935 and 4,165 in 1936. These figures are the figures in addition to those on the roads in 1933. Figures for this year cannot yet be obtained, but assuming the registration rate to have remained roughly the same, there should to-day be on the roads some 15,000 more cars than there were on the roads in 1933. As the number of cars on the roads of Bombay have increased, so have accidents increased, but it would not be true to declare that accidents have increased out of proportion to the increase in the number of motor cars.

Accidents in 1935 totalled 322; in 1936 379 and this year up to June 28th, 232, which gives a figure at the end of the year of about 460. It is, therefore, arguable that it is no small achievement for the safety campaign to have restricted the accident figures for June to about the same as those for June 1935 (or perhaps a little less) in spite of the fact that there are to-day some 6,000 more cars on the road. Moreover, the accidents which have occurred during the campaign have, generally speaking, been of a less serious nature than those which occurred before the campaign was inaugurated.

The whole subject requires careful study and it must be gone into most thoroughly, and it is unfortunately impossible either to make the most useful inferences possible since records are not kept of the exact extent of injuries and damage, and since the sponsors of the campaign have neither the funds nor the staff to carry it on for a twelve month period.

It would, however, seem that the usefulness of educative effort as opposed to mere restrictive measures has been satisfactorily demonstrated, and it is now up to Government to provide the sinews of war both for the proper instruction of every type of road-user in the use of the road and for the proper re-planning and re-designing of the roads themselves for safety.

LONDON'S FIRST MOSQUE

West Kensington will shortly hear the faithful being called to prayer from the minaret of the first mosque to be built in London. Owing to the enthusiasm of the late Lord Headley and the generosity of the Nizam of Hyderabad, a suitable site has been obtained in Mornington Avenue, West Kensington, and the foundation-stone was laid by the Prince of Berar, the son and heir of the Nizam, surrounded by representatives of Egypt, Arabia, Turkey, Persia, and other Mohammedan countries.

Over the foundation-stone hung the traditional green Moslem banner on which were written the famous words "There is no God but Allah". While the Prince himself wore European dress, his beautiful wife, the Princess of Berar, daughter of the ex-Caliph of Turkey, was dressed in a magnificent green sari. Prince Seif al Islam, Crown Prince of Yemen, and his suite were flowing robes and turbans, while the representatives of Saudi Arabia had the traditional Arab headdress.

Like the mosque at Woking, the London mosque will be a miniature edition of the Taj Mahal, and is to be finished by the end of the year. Intended to hold a thousand, it is unlikely to be full except on special occasions, as Moslems throughout England to-day only number about three thousand. Indian and Egyptian students from the University of London should find it a special blessing. Many can ill-spare the time or money for the journey to Woking.

BUDDHIST CONFERENCE IN PARIS

Representatives From Many Countries Present

(From Our Special Correspondent).

PARIS June 17.

(By Air Mail).

The second international Congress of Buddhists has been in session here since yesterday. Its deliberations will come to an end to-morrow, Friday June 18. It is organised by the Secretary of "Amis du Boudhhism," Prof. Masson Oursel, Prof. of Ideology at the University of Sorboune is the president.

At the opening session there was a large and distinguished gathering present to hear Prof. Masson. Many European and Asiatic countries have been represented at the Congress. India and Ceylon are represented by Mr. S. Shanmughanathan.

Prof. Masson spoke at length on the cultural aspect of Buddhism and invited the world to study its philosophy and its sympathetic interest. Miss Constance Lounsbury and Mr. Daya Hewavitarene delivered addresses of welcome to the various delegates. Mr. Sri Nissanka of Ceylon next spoke. His Excellency Lin Chev Minister Plenipotentiare and Consul-General of China, speaking in French discussed the various schools of Buddhist thought now prevalent in that country and briefly sketched the work done by Buddhist and allied Societies in China. In his opinion, there was a bright promise of Buddhist renaissance.

BUDDHISM IN JAPAN.

He was followed by M. Matsuo, who represents Japan and who has shown unfailing interests in the Franco-Japanese Society in Paris. He spoke vigorously of the work of the Buddhists in Japan. He took, like the Chinese Consul-General, looked forward to a greater understanding among the Buddhists in the East.

To-day's proceedings were much in the same lines as yesterday. To-day, the Congress received addresses from its European branches. Germany was well represented inasmuch as there have been delegates from such places as Berlin, Cologne, and Munich, who practically monopolised most of this morning's proceedings. The Austrian delegate started off by saying that he was the Buddhistic Society of Austria, a remark which provoked amusement. Finally, Prince Soupounawong, of Cambodia, spoke on behalf of the French Indo-China.

The proceedings ended by a visit of all the delegates to the International Exhibition which is being held in this great country. To-morrow G. J. Beets will speak on behalf of Holland and M. Mellor and Mr. Daya Hewavitarene will address the Congress on behalf of the Buddhist Society in Great Britain.

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How Foreign Press Views Britain

Is A Berlin-London Axis In The Offing? Asks Swiss Paper

(By Our London Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Complete understanding between two individuals, however closely their lives may have seemed to be drawn together to start off with, is apparently an impossible accomplishment. This feature is given an ever-increasing prominence in the daily proceedings at the divorce courts. But when the question arises where one whole nation interwoven in the complex scheme of its own social and political environment endeavours to understand another wrapped up in its own, the emerging incongruities present a remarkable landscape of colour liberally bestrewn with the greys of distrust, the blues of forlorn and banished hopes, the greens of envy and jealousy, the reds of fury, and edged all round with the black border of despondency. Sometimes acclamatary and at other times vehements, this picture always revels in humour. Here now are some of the current outside opinions of Great Britain in the foreign press.

"THE EPILEPTIC"

Headlining Mr. Winston Churchill as "The Epileptic," the "Vokischer Beobatcher" says that during the last few weeks London has become a centre of brilliant pageantry. The people of this big city have forgotten the troubles of the world and succumbed body, and soul to the attractions and pleasures of the great Coronation season.

There always will be killjoys, people who always play the role of scare-crows, croaking of the dangers of a terrible war. Among those people inflicted by an ever active scare-complex, Winston Churchill is a shining example. In a long article in the "Evening Standard," he tries to spoil his countrymen's pleasure by depicting, in the darkest colours, the "German danger."

It seems that during all this period of pleasure in England, the Germans have been busy forging more weapons for the destruction of the British Isles. His voice is loud, but he omits to speak of the £1,500 millions to be spent on British armaments.

BRITISH HUMOUR

Another German newspaper, the "Frankfurter Zeitung," has something to say about Britain's strength and her sense of humour. Referring to the recent publication of Kurt von Stutterheim's book, "England To-day and Tomorrow," the paper says that the author very properly remarks that "if you wish to understand the English it is not sufficient to study their Church, Politics, Arts or Social Problems—one must also know their social life, language, manners, education and hobbies."

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung", humour or sense of humour plays in the British Isles a role of primary importance. It has, in fact become the basic English outlook on life. The Britisher feels that his sense of humour is the most efficient shield against all reserve of fate. From the beginning of his education, the English child is constantly reminded not to take himself too seriously; stress is laid on the importance of being social and, if necessary, a good loser. That is how they manage to remain calm, when other people get frightened or excited.

BERLIN-LONDON AXIS

Meanwhile, the "Die Freiheit," of Berne, discusses the Anglo-German comforts. The main reason behind the invitation extended by Mr. Anthony Eden to Baron von Neurath, it says, is that both Germany and Great Britain want to feel a little more comfortable in the present European situation.

The "Freiheit" contends that Great Britain wants to reduce the present tension, end the intervention of Germany and Italy in Spain and at the same time wants to gain time for rearmament. This is hardly possible without humouring Germany. Even after Almeria, the British Government did not show a change of attitude towards Berlin. Britain wants to talk over all problems with Germany. On the other hand, Germany does not feel comfortable either under the spell of the Rome-Berlin axis. She would prefer a Berlin-London axis. This is well-known in London and Mr. Eden acts upon this knowledge.

CHANGE-OVER IMMINENT?

Similarly the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung" is suspicious of British intentions with special reference to recent trials. It wants to know if the shooting of so many leading personalities in the U.S.S.R. got anything to do with the suddenly discovered vehement desire of Great Britain to become friendly with Germany.

When Sir Neville Henderson started off with a very pro-German speech, it reminds us that there were minimising statements issued in the House of Commons. But immediately afterwards Lord Plymouth charged with a mission to Berlin and invited Baron von Neurath to an official visit to London. Is there perhaps any wish to strengthen relations with Germany in view of the weak and critical position of the Russian regime, which, of course, re acts on the prestige of Rome as well? Coming as it does immediately after an agreement in the Non-Intervention Committee and Neurath's Rome visit, there seems little doubt that something like a change-over is being prepared.

EMPIRE EQUILIBRIUM

The Imperial Conference has just concluded its deliberations in London. It has provoked the "Christian Science Monitor" to say that probably not much of a public character could be expected from it. "The Dominions are not willing to tie themselves definitely," says the "Monitor," "and England can no more bind herself more tightly to them by increased preferences. But that does not mean that the Empire is disintegrating. On the contrary, it does mean that a workable equilibrium has been reached in this novel type of internationalism."

The British Commonwealth of Nations has reached a successful method of working a League of Nations on a small scale. The outside world hardly realised that the British League exchanges diplomatic representatives, at least between the Dominions and England. Their functions are really diplomatic in character and serve further to keep the nations of the British Commonwealth constantly in touch with one another through London.

BOOM IN BRITISH BOOKS

The outstanding comments from France for the week come from the Paris "Les Nouvelles Literataires," which has discussed English books. The last ten years have marked the victory of the English book and literature over books of any other country or language.

Many of the former markets of the German authors and publishers have been disorganised through the political upheaval in Germany since the advent of the Nazi regime, says the "Nouvelles Litteralren." The split between Nazi and anti-Nazi literature and publishing houses benefited French and English books, but above all, English books. Even more than the French, the British publishing houses widened their sales over markets in Central Europe and Northern Europe where formerly German publishers and authors held sway. English literature, language and education is now being preferred in many countries.

This means that the gulf between the Continental and the English mind is becoming smaller and smaller. The Continentals are drawing nearer to England and the latter is getting acclamatised to the Continent.

MRS. DESPARD CELEBRATES HER 93rd BIRTHDAY

Her Tribute To De Valera

(From Our Own Correspondent)

DUBLIN, June 19.

(By Air Mail).

"It is my ambition to live to see Ireland a united democratic Republic, and, as a leader to gain that end, Mr. de Valera is one of the best we can have", said Mrs. Charlotte Despard, who, on Wednesday June 16, spent her 93rd birthday quietly at her villa in Whitehead, Co., Antrim.

A distinguished gathering of friends and members of the Women's Freedom League met at Caxton Hall, London, to pay tribute to her social welfare work. For 27 years, Mrs. Despard, first President of the League, spent her birthday with her friends and members of the League at Caxton Hall and, on its behalf, received goodwill offerings for its funds. This year her health did not permit her to make the crossings.

Referring to the Irish Treaty, she said to me that her mind was made up, and did not waver, that the agreement only meant the change of a flag, and offered no change in the social order of Ireland. Conditions under the tricolour of the Cosgrave Government, she added, were just as bad as those of the regime it superseded.

NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Move To Reduce Stamping And Verification Fees

(From A Correspondent.)

GODHRA, July 1.

A large meeting of merchants held at Godhra to prepare a draft of application to be sent to the Secretary to the Government, General Department, Bombay, regarding reduction of stamping and verification fees of weights and measures, and other grievances. It was resolved to convene a public meeting of merchants of Panch Mahals on the 4th inst.

G. B. S. REFUSES TO SHAVE BEARD

Sceptical About Gas Masks

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

An anti-gas expert, Capt. L. C. Schlotel, speaking about air-raid precautions at Plymouth, stated that it was difficult to fit bearded men with gas masks, and should an emergency arise, those with beards more than a hand long might be faced with the alternative of either cutting their beards off or being gassed.

However, Mr. Bernard Shaw does not propose to spend time in shaving his long beard. He says: "I prefer to chance it. I am certainly not going to cut my beard off and I am rather sceptical about gas masks. I dislike the style of their appearance. I have never shaved and I am not going to start now. I have saved a lot of time."

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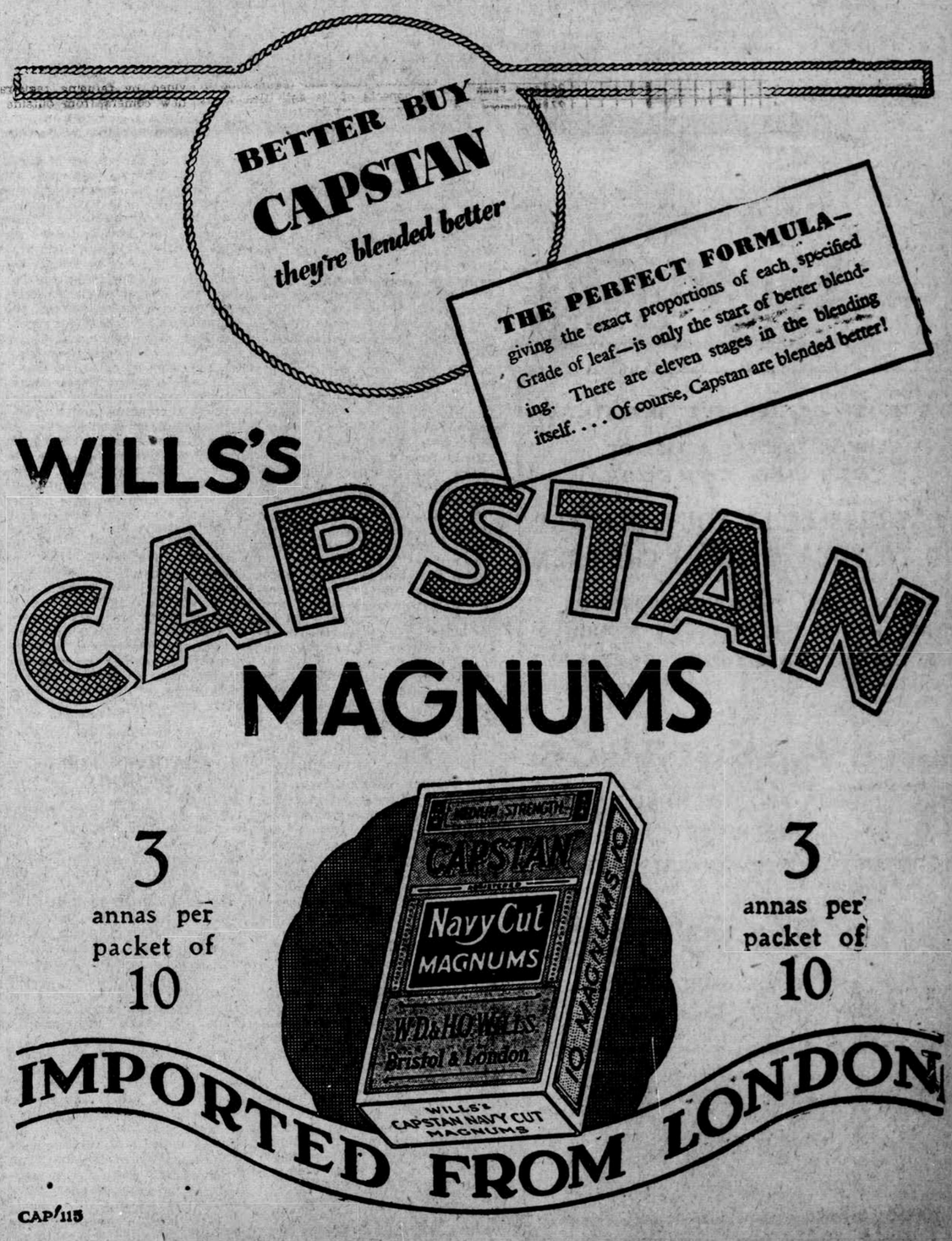
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BEATTIE'S RACING JOCKEYS & TRAINERS POINTS POOLS

Mark your selections with an X in the squares of the down columns. 9 Points for a win, 6 for a second and 3 for a third. Client with the highest number of Points wins, the next highest second and the next highest third. Three dividends will be declared for all pools, 50%, 30% & 20%

FOR RACES RUN ON SATURDAY, 31st JULY, 1937 JOCKEYS' NAMES	POOL 1 Forecast 6 Jockeys who will obtain the highest number of points.	POOL 2 Forecast 10 Jockeys who will not ride a horse placed 1st, 2nd or 3rd.	POOL 3 Forecast 6 Trainers who will obtain the highest number of points.	FOR RACES RUN ON SATURDAY, 31st JULY, 1937 TRAINERS' NAMES
Black	1			1 Pearce
Brace	2			2 Edwards
Mariand	3			3 Chater
Evans	4			4 Bloss
Raffelle	5			5 Riley
O'Bald	6			6 Thompson
Burn	7			7 Goswell
Jones	8			8 Elliott
Meekings	9			9 Clarke
Munro	10			10 Beedham
O. Hoyt	11			11 Singh
Oneale	12			12 Conner
Percival	13			13 Owen
Glennon	14			14 Trahan
Scarlett	15			15 Ringstead
Flynn	16			16 Sherston
Morris	17			17 Horley
Balfour	18			18 McGahin
Southey	19			19 Raymond
Heavey	20			20 A. Higgins
Marrable	21			21 Randall
Zenaky	22			22 Godfrey
Hutchins	23			23 R. Higgins
Harding	24			24 Jennings
Northmore	25			25 M. Hoyt
Mandeza	26			26 Seyd Fateh
Balfour	27			27 Northmore
Whiteside	28			28 Malone
Roberts	29			29 A. J. Talib
Forsyth	30			30 B. Bapu
Lightfoot	31			31 Robinson
Wallace	32			32 Hewett
Roberts	33			33 H. K. Irani
Bond	34			34 Evans
Gethin	35			35 Mistry
Fletcher	36			36 Ali Asker
Lott	37			37 Mahomedali
McQuade	38			38 Goldsmith
Rylands	39			39 R. Alford
Selby	40			40 R. Shamlan
STAKE	8 as.	8 as.	8 as.	STAKE

POPULAR JOCKEYS 2 As. POINTS POOL

Points awarded for Correct solutions only. That is if A is marked and does not Win, No Points. If 0 is marked and is not placed Second, No Points. If X is marked and does not run Third, No Points.

For this Pool Twelve of the most successful Jockeys' names are given below. Forecast all twelve by indicating against their names in the squares of the down column A for a Winner, O for a Second, X for a Third.

Black	1																						1
Brace	2																						2
Evans	3																						3
Raffelle	4																						4
O'Bald	5																						5
Burn	6																						6
Meekings	7																						7
Marrable	8																						8
Balfour	9																						9
Roberts	10																						10
Rylands	11																						11
Selby	12																						12
MINIMUM STAKE ANNAS EIGHT		2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	2 as.	

Points allowed: 3 for a Win, 2 for a Second, 1 for a Third. Highest number of points Wins, next highest Second, next highest Third. Dividends, 50%, 30% and 20%.

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Indian Insurance Needs Protection

Govt. Asked To Provide Safeguards Against Foreign Competition

A strong plea for Government protection against uneconomic foreign competition is made in a memorandum forwarded to the Government of Bombay by the President of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, Bombay. Important extracts from the memorandum are reproduced below:

It will be pertinent to point out that the existing law on Insurance was largely based on English law. The conditions however prevailing in Great Britain are entirely different from those prevailing in India. The business of insurance in India is still in its infancy and the majority of the people are illiterate and a still larger majority ignorant of the English language. It is, therefore, necessary to make a judicial selection of the principles that should be adopted in the legislation that is to be passed looking to the peculiar conditions of this country. There are two chief principles followed in Insurance Laws; the one is found in the Canadian Act and the other in the British Act. The British principle is the minimum of interference with the maximum of publicity leaving the policy holder to take care of himself and only making available to him information on a variety of points which are essential for estimating the strength or weakness of the companies by requiring the companies to submit periodical statements on all points that are considered necessary But this requires a very intelligent public alive to its own interests and capable of studying the question and protecting itself from fraud and misrepresentation. It also implies a highly developed sense of patriotism. The Canadian principle, on the contrary, proceeds on the assumption that insurance being the pivot on which the whole credit structure of modern commerce and industry of a state largely turns, it becomes the peculiar concern of the State to regulate and protect their insurance enterprise by providing elaborate rules and regulations in all aspects of its activities so as to prevent any laxity of administration and safeguard the interests of the public and the Companies. Most of the countries of the world have adopted legislation approximating more to Canada though not going to the same extent of control and supervision. The draft Bill, indicates adherence to the English principle, but in the actual provisions proposed has widely departed from the English principle. In view of the conditions prevailing in India our Committee feel that the Government of India should follow as far as possible the Canadian principle.

PROTECT INDIAN INTERESTS.

Our Committee is of the opinion that the Government should be guided by the following two considerations in the amendment of the Insurance Act:—

(i) to protect firstly the interests of the policy holders and secondly of the shareholders.
and
(ii) to provide adequate safeguards for the protection of Indian insurance companies from the effects of uneconomic competition and dumping carried on by non-Indian Insurance companies in India which hamper greatly the natural development of Indian Insurance companies.

INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN COMPANIES.

Part I of the draft bill gives definitions of several terms which are used in the business of insurance. Government have however omitted to make a distinction between Indian companies carrying on the business of Insurance and non-Indian companies. In order to enable Government to give protection to indigenous insurance companies as well as effectively to enforce some of the provisions of the new Act it is necessary to define clearly an Indian Company. It is apprehended that in order to evade the provisions of the Act and with a view to pass off as Indian Insurance companies, some foreign companies may promote and incorporate a subsidiary company in accordance with the Laws of British India and thereby obtain the same status as an Indian Company incorporated in British India. The Committee therefore, suggest the following definitions of an Indian company and a non-Indian company:—

"Non-Indian Company" means a Company which is not an Indian Company as defined by this Act or a Company incorporated under the Laws of any foreign country for the purpose of carrying on the business of Insurance, and having the faculty or capacity under its Act or other Instrument of Incorporation to carry on such business throughout India.

"Indian Company" means a Company (other than a Provident Insurance Society registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act of 1912) incorporated by or under the Laws of British India or an Indian State as defined by Section 311 of the Government of India Act 1935 for the purpose of carrying on the business of Insurance, provided that three-fourths of its paid up capital is held in their own right by British Indian subjects domiciled in India as defined by the said Section 311 and that 3/4th of the numbers of its governing body are such British Indian subjects as aforesaid.

REGISTRATION

Clause 3 of the Bill deals with Registration. As regards Registration it is necessary in the case of non-Indian companies that the certificate of registration should be renewed every year, so that the Superintendent of Insurance may be in a position to exercise control over non-Indian companies operating in India to the detriment of indigenous Insurance companies. It is also expedient in the interests of indigenous insurance companies that non-Indian companies not carrying on the business of insurance at the commencement of this Act, should not be granted certificate of registration for a period of 20 years. This provision is necessary in order that Indian Companies may consolidate and grow. The provisions of the new Insurance Act will require financial strengthening of Indian Companies. The safeguard against further increased competition can be provided by refusing registration to new comers from outside India. The small number of Indian General Companies justifies this suggestion.

DEPOSITS BY INSTALMENT.

In view of the fact that smaller Indian Insurance companies are also brought within the purview of the proposed Bill, it is necessary to give facilities to them to make the initial deposits by suitable instalments and the Committee feel that in the case of existing Indian Insurance companies they should be required to make the necessary deposits by instalments. They should pay the deposits in seven equated instalments of the total amount, the first of such instalment should be paid before the application for registration is made, the second instalment should be paid before 1st of January 1939 and the subsequent instalments should be paid on the 1st day of January in each succeeding year.

INVESTMENTS.

Clause 23 of the bill deals with investments. It requires Indian Insurance companies to invest not less than 33 1|3 per cent. of their total assets in Government Securities. The restrictions imposed on investments of funds are necessary, but the insistence of 33 1|3 per cent. in Government Securities is absolutely bad in principle and harmful to indigenous insurance considering the wide variation in the price of such securities and the loss that they cause to the companies. The Committee feel that investment of 33 1|3 per cent. of the total assets in Government Securities is an unnecessarily high percentage. They therefore suggest that such percentage should be reduced to 25 per cent. and that such investments should be in Securities authorised by Sec. 20 and 20A of the Indian Trust Act, excluding loans on mortgages. In computing the total assets on which the percentage of Trust Securities are to be based the value of unencumbered immovable properties owned for the purposes of providing office premises for the company, shall be excluded. Sub-clause (2) of Clause 23 requires every non-Indian company to invest in Government Securities not less than 33 1|3 per cent. of the total premium income of the business transacted in British India in each year.

In several countries, it is made compulsory for foreign companies to invest and to keep invested in countries where the business is transacted, a premium reserve sufficient to meet unexpired liabilities in respect of such business. This is necessary in view of the fact that in the event of war or liquidation of a company the interests of policy holders may be safeguarded. It is, therefore, necessary to make it compulsory for every non-Indian company to invest and keep invested in India such part of the assets as is sufficient to provide a premium reserve for unexpired liabilities in respect of their business transacted in India in trust for their policy holders and the trustees should be approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

MANAGING AGENCY.

Sub-clause 24 (1) prohibits the appointment of Managing Agents for Insurance companies after the commencement of the new Act and sub-clause 24 (2) limits the life of existing Managing Agents to three years from the commencement of the Act. The intention thus is that so far as the business of insurance is concerned, the system of Managing Agents be completely abolished. The Committee are strongly opposed to the proposals in the clause aiming at the complete abolition of the Managing Agency system for this business. The new Companies' Act, has, by the provisions incorporated in the same, provided for Managing Agents, and has recognised the place of Managing Agents in the industrial and commercial advancement of the country and has allowed the continuance of this system although under certain restrictions and regulations. There is no reason why companies doing insurance business should be treated on a different basis. The restrictions applicable to companies under the Indian Companies' Act may be extended to Insurance companies also and there should be no positive bar against the system of Managing Agents for Insurance business.

RECIPROCITY.

Clause 48 of the bill gives power to the Governor General in Council to impose reciprocal disabilities on non-Indian companies. This power of reciprocity to the nations of foreign companies which impose restrictions on us is the least that can be done as a measure of self-respect. The Committee feel that the discretion to the Governor General should be done away with and it should be made obligatory on the Governor General in Council to impose reciprocal disabilities on non-Indian companies.

NEED FOR PROTECTION.

My Committee strongly believe that Indian Insurance Companies require protection. The bill contains no such provision. My Committee are emphatic that necessary provisions in this respect should be introduced in the bill to ensure such protection.

The problem that faces Indian Insurance companies is one of uneconomic competition. This is intensified in the general insurance business as a result of which the existing Indian General Insurance companies are much handicapped. Their total number is not more than fifteen. Against this small number of indigenous insurance companies there are as many as 69 British and 76 non-British foreign insurance companies in India as shown by the Government Report in the Supplement to Indian Insurance Year Book 1935. The Indian companies can grow and expand if the Government can give effective protection to them. In the first place no additional non-Indian company should be allowed to operate in India for quite a number of years. The business available in India is comparatively small. The Committee, therefore, feel that for 20 years at least no additional non-Indian insurance company should be given the license to do insurance business in India. This provision should be made applicable to companies doing life as well as general business. There are already, a large number of Indian life insurance companies sufficient for the needs of Indians. Moreover Indian companies find it increasingly difficult to secure business in foreign countries. My Committee fully endorse the recommendations of the Bombay Insurance Legislation Committee and believe that effective protection and tangible assistance should be given to Indian General insurance companies by the following methods:—

(i) All insurance controlled by the Government should be placed with Indian Insurance companies.

(ii) The Government should require all Municipalities, Local Boards, Port Trusts, Improvement Trusts, and other quasi-Government bodies and institutions receiving Government aid to insure all their properties with Indian Insurance companies.

(iii) All industries which are enjoying the protection from Government in the shape of direct bounty or by Tariff should be required to place their insurance business with Indian Insurance companies.

(iv) All foreign insurance companies doing business in India should be required to effect reinsurance with Indian Insurance companies.

(v) An additional stamp duty on policies issued by non-Indian companies should be imposed.

My Committee also suggest direct protection in the shape of compulsory reinsurances with Indian companies of a certain percentage of all policies issued by non-Indian companies in India. Such a system of compulsory reinsurances is prevalent in some countries including the Irish Free State and Turkey.

In conclusion my Committee are emphatically of the opinion that for the very existence of the Indian General Insurance companies protection on the lines suggested above is absolutely necessary. Unless definite provision is made for such protection in the proposed Insurance Bill there is no likelihood of the development of General Insurance business on national lines.

B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital

SILVER JUBILEE FUND

The following further donations (List No. 10) towards the funds of the above Institution in commemoration of its Silver Jubilee have been acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,17,699; P. D. P. Rs. 2,000; Mr. and Mrs Sorabjee Muncherjee Batliwalla, for the purchase of 1 Cardiac, 1 Fowler's and 1 Fracture bed Rs. 670; Anonymous (for the general fund) Rs. 320; A Zoroastrian (for the general fund) Rs. 300; A. P. P., in pious memory of the late Mr. Bejonji Nowroji Toddywala Rs. 200; Mr. S. D. Parekh, in memory of his late parents Rs. 101; Anonymous Rs. 101; Bai Cooverbai Ardeshir Batliwalla, in pious memory of her husband, the late Mr. Ardeshir Phirozshaw Batliwalla, on his 1st anniversary, (Raj Hormazd, Maha Deh,) Rs. 101; A Parsee lady Rs. 55; The family of the late Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Baria Rs. 51; Bai Maneckbai S. Nazir, in memory of her dear daughter (Mamal) the late Bai Virbaijee Maneckshaw Daruwalla Rs. 51.

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COTTON BUYERS' SUGGESTION ON EAST AFRICAN COTTON

Importance Of African Cotton In Development Of Indian Mill Industry

In view of the rapid growth which has taken place during the last few years in the use of East African Cotton by Indian Mills, the Committee of the Cotton Buyers' Association have for some time past been engaged in considering the question of the existing system of marketing adopted in Bombay in regard to this type of cotton. As a result of their examination of the problem, the Committee have recently put forward the following suggestions for adoption by the East India Cotton Association who are at present statutorily vested with the control of the Cotton Trade of Bombay:—

IMPORTS OF STAPLE COTTON.

"It is a well-known fact that, in accordance with the recommendations made by successive Tariff Boards, the Cotton Mill Industry of this country has ,during the past few years, been turning out larger and larger quantities of fine count yarns in their efforts towards the diversification of their productions. As a natural corollary, Indian Mills have during this period been called upon to handle progressively increasing quantities of imported cotton, such as Californians, Africans and Egyptian varieties, since the vast majority of Indian growths is not capable of spinning high counts. The growth in the imports of foreign cotton during recent years has been particularly striking, and it would appear that as much as 80,000 bales of Sudan Sakels—a cotton similar to the well-known Egyptian Sakel—were imported very recently. Judging, however, from the experience of the last few years, it seems almost an accomplished fact that East African Cotton has begun to play a prominent part in the development of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry. The adoption, in these circumstances, of a suggestion recently put forward by the Cotton Buyers' Association for the institution of fixed staple standards as the basis of staple length for East African Cotton might, therefore, be expected to mark yet another important advance in the progress of the marketing methods of African Cottons in this country.

STAPLE STANDARDS.

The staple standards for East African Cotton, as prescribed by the East India Cotton Association, who are at present statutorily vested with the control of the Bombay Cotton Trade, for the 1936-37 crop is 1-1/16ins, 'as ordinarily judged by the Trade,' and which is equivalent to 1.03ins. as found by Laboratory Test.

It will be clear that a standard such as that specified above, which is based on the judgment of the Trade is unsatisfactory in that it is indefinite and variable according as to whether the Buyers or Sellers have the predominant voice in judging the staple. Moreover, the results of a series of exhaustive tests on American Universal Standards, recently conducted by the enterprising Director of the Technological Laboratory at Matunga—who have to their credit an excellent record of useful research work for the benefit of the Indian Cotton Industry—have conclusively established the fact that "the actual mean length of the standard type 1-1/16ins. is exactly the same as the nominal value, showing that this particular sample is slightly better in staple than indicated by its description."

UNIVERSAL STANDARD.

With a view to standardize the staple length, the Committee of the Cotton Buyers' Association, who have been giving anxious consideration to this question, have recently recommended to the East India Cotton Association the immediate adoption of U.S.A. 1-1/16ins. Universal Standards as the basis of staple length for East Africa Cotton. They have, moreover, suggested that, after an experimental period of two years with American Universal Standards, further progress might be attempted in the direction of the East India Cotton Association themselves preparing the staple length standards in the light of the experience gained and having regard to the quality of the growths actually coming into this market.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 2

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London:

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordinary Stock	80 0 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ordinary	0 6 6
Bank of London and S. America	6 4 0
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ordinary Stock	114 0 0
Borneo Ltd. Pref	1 2 3
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	25 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 6 0
Cellulose Acetate (Silk) Ord	0 14 9
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord	0 1 3
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 16 6
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	41 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	105 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	7 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 5 0
J Lyons and Co 'A' Ord	6 2 6
C and E Morton 7 per cent Preference	0 9 6
United Serdang Rub Plantn Ordinary	0 5 0
Salt (Saltaires) Deferred Ord	0 8 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ordinary	0 9 9

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 1-7-37	6797000	7052000
Receipts Yesterday 1-7-37	2000	2000
Exports to date 1-7-37	5613000	6102000
Stock at Ports 25-6-37	1229000	1452000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-6-37	962000	1422000
Stock at Liverpool 25-6-37	888000	721000
Visible Supply 25-6-37	3425000	3881000
Quantity in sight 25-6-37	12957000	12257000
Quantity out of sight 25-6-37	12784///	11482000

THE AJMER ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

The approximate earnings of the Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd., for the two months ending May 1937 are as under:—

	1936	1937
Gross Income	Rs. 33,399	Rs. 38,389
Nett Income	Rs. 14,529	Rs. 19,121

THE AMALGAMATED ELECTRICITY COMPANY (Belgaum) LTD.

The approximate earnings of the Undertakings of the Amalgamated Electricity Company (Belgaum) Ltd., for the two months ending May 1937 are as under:—

	1936	1937
Gross Income	Rs. 37,082	Rs. 43975
Nett Income	Rs. 15,706	Rs. 20,324

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, July 1.

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1936 to 24th June 1937	2,967,346
Same time previous season	2,825,037

Exports from 1st Sept. 1936 to 24th June 1937

	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	77,237	116,344
Continent	351,788	365,245
China	26,000	86,737
Japan	1,353,649	1,118,693
Coast Ports	32,041	28,723
U. S. A.	8,610	3,053
	1,849,325	1,719,301

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1936 to 24th June 1937	252,332
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept. 1936 to 24th June 1937	636,808
Same period last year	661,995
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and other Mills in Bombay on 24th June 193/	1,020,437
Same time previous season	804,105

KARACHI STATISTICS.

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1936 to 24th June 1937	2,221,198
Same time previous year	1,822,616
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1936 to 17th June 1937	1,888,141
Same period last season	1,582,020

HYDRO ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

26th Week (ended 1st July).—	
1935	11,056,200
1936	10,775,300
1937	12,518,800
Total for 26th Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1935	283,933,000
1936	283,710,000
1937	313,598,800

STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION

On the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, reports the following figures for Sugar Production and Stocks in respect of Central Sugar Factories in India for the fortnight ending 31st May 1937.

	Mds.
1. Opening stock (at factories)	9,880,008
2. Production of Sugar (for the fortnight)	576,664
3. Despatches of sugar (for the fortnight)	644,544
4. Closing stock (at factories)	9,812,128

Note:—The above figures relate to 80 factories.—A. P.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 2.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,109
Linseed	1,027
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	205
Gingellyseed	790
Groundnuts	2,236
Castorseed	20
Rice	32,621
Myrabollams	606
Cottonseed	2,905
Mowraseed	296
Gram	1,334
Joowar	91
Bajree	341
Indian Sugar	2,422
	Tons.
Coal	160

RY. CONCESSIONS AT TIME OF AJMER URS URGED

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmodin writes from the office of The Muslim India Information Bureau, Frere Road, Bombay:—

Every time when the Urs of the shrine of Khawja M. Chishti (Ajmer) approaches, the Urs-going people, belonging to the mostly poor and middle classes, start knocking at the doors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities for grant of concessions which they grant on many similar occasions. Last time when we were issuing our "Rajputana Mail" we had the occasion of sponsoring a resolution requesting the Railway authorities in that connection and the resolution was adopted by a huge gathering of more than 20,000 people, but in vain. As the Urs is approaching and the people have started the same knocking in the Urdu Press we appeal to the good sense of the Railway authorities to meet the legitimate demand, and by making a little sacrifice earn an everlasting gratitude of the people. It is also hoped the people's cause will receive due support from the most powerful and cosmopolitan Press of Bombay.

Tarakeshwar Temple Mahant

Curtain has been rung down on the protracted civil suit which was going on in the District Judge's Court for, Chinsura, over ten years to appoint a suitable Mohunt for the renowned shrine at Tarakeswar when the District Judge rejected on Thursday the claims of Pravat Giri the nephew of the last incumbent to the "gaddee".

CAR AND 'PHONE FOR MAYOR

Interesting Proposals Placed Before City Corporation

The first meeting of the Municipal Corporation for the current month will be held next Thursday, when among other things, following propositions also will be considered:—

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker will move:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that His Worship the Mayor should be provided with a motor car and a telephone at his residence at Municipal expense.

That the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary grant for the purpose and they be requested to submit necessary proposals at an early date.

Mrs Lilavati Munshi wants a municipal dairy on sanitary and scientific lines and therefore will move to request the Municipal Commissioner to consider and report on the feasibility of starting and conducting a Municipal dairy on sanitary and scientific lines which, besides ensuring the city of a supply of guaranteed pure milk daily, produced under dairy farm conditions, may also tend to prevent the present waste by slaughter of valuable milch cattle.

Communal Representation In Services

The municipal services it is alleged is monopolised by only one particular community and therefore Mr. Mohanlal Desai wants fairness to all communities. He has tabled the following resolution which will be seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin.

That the Corporation are of opinion that whenever appointments are to be made in Municipal service, it is highly desirable that without derogating in any manner efficiency of service, such appointments, permanent or temporary, should be made with due regard to maintenance of a just and fair proportion for representation of every important community in Bombay.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker draws the attention of the Municipal Commissioner "to the great inconvenience experienced by the public at the different centres in the City where payments are to be made of the bills issued every month by the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd., in respect of the consumption of their current due to the short number of hands to receive the payments and requests him to represent to the Company the desirability of opening more centres or employing more hands at the existing centres for receiving the payments."

Municipal Apprentice Scheme

Eight students on eight annas per day will be admitted in the Municipal Workshop under the Apprentice Scheme inaugurated by the Government of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner writing on this subject to the Municipal Corporation states:

The scheme comprises the acceptance by a number of industrial establishments of boys whose education has progressed upto about the 7th English standard, for training for a period of 5 years, and its essential feature is that these boys will be bound by the terms of an agreement to attend technical classes in the evening during the period of their training, so that the practical and theoretical instruction may be carried on simultaneously. Government have arranged to hold the theoretical classes for the Bombay apprentices at the V. J. T. Institute.

The Director of Industries, who is responsible for working out this scheme, consulted me before recommending it to Government, and enquired whether I would be prepared to co-operate with other employers in admitting annually a few candidates for practical training. He was informed in reply that the only Municipal Department which could accept apprentices was the Workshops, and I agreed to admit about 8 candidates annually in different sections of the shops. He was further informed that no guarantee could be given that all these candidates would be absorbed in the Workshops establishment after the completion of their training, as vacancies to that extent were not likely to occur regularly.

The scheme is no doubt a laudable one, and would also prove beneficial to the Municipal Workshops as it would provide opportunity for recruitment and training of educated persons who may be subsequently employed there as vacancies occur. I therefore request the approval of the Corporation to my taking apprentices into the Municipal Workshops under the aforesaid scheme on the terms and conditions mentioned above.

The first batch of candidates will be taken from 16th June on daily wages of annas 8 each."

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY,

SERAI ROAD :—::—: KARACHI.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A rumour has been set afloat that the Marriage Fund of our Society will have to be closed as soon as the New Insurance Bill, which is before the Indian Legislative Assembly is passed. This rumour is absolutely wrong.

We have obtained legal opinion which points out that the proposed Bill will not apply to us as we are not governed by the Provident Societies Act and are distributing a maximum relief of more than 500 Rupees.

DURGDAS B. ADVANI,
Managing Director.

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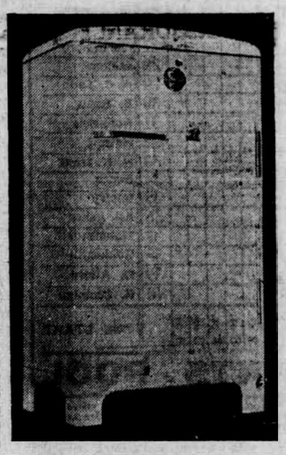

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TRADE AND FINANCE

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Lethargic Conditions In Gilt-Edged Market

SILVER AND GOLD STEADY

Weekly Market Reviews

MONEY

There was no change in the monetary situation during the period under report, day-to-day loans being quoted at 3|4 per cent. Although this week coincided with the half-year ending, banks showed little interest as borrowers. Applications for this week's three months' Treasury Bill amounted to Rs. 171.50 lacs, of which Rs. 1 crore were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 0-15-0 per cent as against Re. 0-15-10 per cent last week. Maturities amounted to Rs. 1 crore. Fixed deposits rates were: two months 1-1|4 per cent, three months 1-1|2 per cent, and six months 1-3|4 per cent.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was dull throughout the period under report and the turnover was restricted. Buyers of spot T.T. quoted 1s. 6-1|8d. and sellers 1s. 6-7|64d. Tenders to Government at 1s. 6-1|8d. amounted to £20,000, which were accepted in full.

In the foreign exchange market in London, the discount on three months' forward franc narrowed from the opening rate of frs. 10.375 to frs. 8.060 on Monday without much business and the spot rate declined from frs. 110.91 to frs. 110.53. There was a sympathetic decline in the sterling|dollar rate from 494.10 cents to 493.50 cents. On Tuesday the French Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Bourses were closed until further notice by a ministerial decree and debtors were given the option of deferring payments by making a written demand. On this decree, London Bankers' Committee decided to suspend dealings in French currency and there were no quotations for franc on Tuesday and Wednesday. As a result of active Continental buying of American dollars in midweek, the sterling|dollar rate declined to as low as 492.90 cents, but reacted to 493.07 cents on intervention of the control and advanced to 494.57 cents on general offering of dollars against gold arbitrage.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, announced an increase by £200 million to £550 million in the Exchange Equalisation Fund. During the course of his speech, the Chancellor revealed that on the 31st of March, 1937, the Exchange Equalisation Account held 26,674,000 fine ounces of gold and the Bank of England held 73,842,000 ounces of gold, amounting to over £700 million sterling. Apparently, the Chancellor was valuing the gold holdings of the Exchange Account, as well as of the Bank of England, at the current market rate of about £7-0-0 for an ounce of gold.

The belga fluctuated between 29.37-1|2 and 29.21-1|2, the guilder between 9.00 and 8.96-21|32 and the Italian lira between 94.00 and 93.72.

GOLD

With the passing of the settlement, the premium on spot gold declined considerably, and the quotation for ready, which opened at Rs. 34-14-6, gradually declined to Rs. 34-11-0 in midweek. August settlement was quoted at 1 anna under spot and September at 3 annas under spot. There was some re-selling by the banks at the higher level, but practically no fresh business for export was reported. At the close, the market was a shade easier in sympathy with the sterling|dollar cross rate. Spot was quoted at Rs. 34|9|9, August settlement at Rs. 34-9-3, and September settlement at Rs. 34-7. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 50,000 tolas, while the daily arrivals average about 10,000 tolas. The offtake averages some 1,500 tolas a day. In London, the price of gold, after opening at 140s. 6-1|2d. advanced steadily during the week to 140s. 9d. but declined and closed at 140s. 6d. The price of spot sovereigns fluctuated between Rs. 22-1-3 and Rs. 22-0-3. Last week's shipment per s.s. "Corfu" on the 26th of June amounted to Rs. 18.12 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 34-14-6 and Rs. 34-10 for ready, Rs. 34-9-9 and Rs. 34-8-0 for August and Rs. 34-7-9 and Rs. 34-6-0 for September settlement. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 8,88,154 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver, which was in the background recently, showed signs of activity during the period under report. Continued political tension in Europe gave rise to bear covering both here and in London and the quotation in the latter market advanced from 19-13|16d. at the opening to 20-1|16d. on Wednesday. With the opening of the new settlement, fresh bull interest was in evidence locally. The quotations for two months' forward, after advancing from 19-7|8d. to 20-1|8d. on Wednesday last, declined and closed at 20d. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 24,000 bars, while the offtake averages about 80 bars a day. Yesterday's arrival per s.s. 'Cathay' is valued at £84,400. Silver to the amount of £34,700 is en route to Bombay. Imports during the week amounted to about 408 bars, of which 218 bars were imported from London and the rest from Vancouver (Canada); coins worth Rs. 3,623 were also imported. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 52-1-6 and Rs. 51-9-6 for ready, Rs. 52-3-0 and Rs. 51-11-6 for August settlement and Rs. 52-5-0 and Rs. 51-13-0 for September settlement. The Shanghai dollar was practically pegged around 1s. 2-7|16d. throughout the week.

GILT-EDGED

Lethargic conditions prevailed in the local gilt-edged market, and fluctuations in prices were narrow. The enlargement of the British Exchange Equalisation Fund by £200 million to £550 million had a steadying influence on the London gilt-edged. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper after fluctuating within a range of four annas between Rs. 94-14 and Rs. 94-10, closed at Rs. 94-12. The 3-1|2 per cent India Sterling Stock remained unchanged throughout the week at £89-3|4. Other scrips were more or less unchanged: 2-3|4 per cent 1948-52 loan closed at Rs. 99-14; 3 per cent 1941 loan at Rs. 103; 3 per cent 1951-54 loan at Rs. 101; 3-1|2 per cent 1947-50 loan at Rs. 105-7 and 4 per cent 1943 bonds at Rs. 106-15; 4 per cent 1960-70 loan was steady around Rs. 110-2; 4-1|2 per cent 1955-60 loan around Rs. 117 and 5 per cent 1939-44 loan around Rs. 105-3; 5 per cent 1940-43 loan was quoted at Rs. 107-13; 5 per cent 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 119-7 and 5-1|2 per cent 1938-40 loan at Rs. 104-8.

SHARES.

Contrasted with last week, a better sentiment prevailed on the stock market during the period under report and prices advanced all-round. The market kept remarkably steady in spite of profit-taking at higher levels in midweek, and towards the close, prices soared high. Tata Defds. and Ordys. opened at Rs. 1452-8 and Rs. 330 and advanced to Rs. 1557-8 and Rs. 342-8 respectively. On Wednesday last, following the statement about disarmament by President Roosevelt, some profit-taking was in evidence and this resulted in the quotations declining to Rs. 1505 for Defds. and Rs. 334 for Ordys., the selling being absorbed by bear covering. Towards the close, on disturbed political news from Europe and the far East, the market advanced sharply, Defds. touching Rs. 1602-8 and Ordys. Rs. 345. Cotton Mill shares were strong during the week and Bombay Dyeings gained about 35 points to Rs. 965; Centuries about 20 points to Rs. 220; Central Indias about 10 points to Rs. 278-12 and New Greats about 12-1|2 points to Rs. 252-8. Among Hydro-Electrics, Andhra Valleys opened at Rs. 1645 and after advancing to Rs. 1655, closed at Rs. 1647-8. Tata Powers, after rising from Rs. 1371-4 to Rs. 1382-8, declined to Rs. 1375, but improved to Rs. 1383-12. Bank shares were on good demand. Central Banks were done at Rs. 31-10; Imperial fully paids at Rs. 1545; Bank of India shares at Rs. 126-8 and those of the Reserve Bank of India at Rs. 127-8. Cement shares were better; Bundis advanced from Rs. 37-12 to Rs. 38-8; Indian Cements from Rs. 483-12 to Rs. 491-4; and Shahabads from Rs. 478-12 to Rs. 491-4. In the miscellaneous section, Bombay Burmas were in the lime-light. The quotation opened at Rs. 691-4 and after advancing to Rs. 723-12, declined to Rs. 717-8 but improved to Rs. 725 at the close. Belapurs moved between Rs. 162-8 and Rs. 160 and Scindia Steams between Rs. 26-4 and Rs. 26.

COTTON SITUATION

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. state: We have had another week of dull and uninteresting markets. Fluctuations again have been small. Weather in America has again been favourable to the crop which at the moment promises very well. Tenders against the July American contrast have been somewhat larger than expected and this has led to some liquidation, the consuming section of the trade having continued inactive. Sales of cloth in America are still well below current production and the back log of orders must have been reduced considerably during the last two months. The first estimate or guess of this year's American crop was issued a few days ago with a figure of 14,580,000 bales. With the critical months of July and August just ahead most traders are content to await developments. In face of what has been very poor trade demand the market has held its head up astoundingly well, but should weather conditions continue as favourable as they have been recently, a further sagging in prices is more than likely.

POOR MARKET

In Bombay we have had a poor market. The outstanding feature here has been the weakness of July|August Broach. The long interest has been held largely by small speculators who had neither the desire nor in many cases the capacity to accept deliveries if and when these come along this month. The result has been a sharp widening between old and new Broach and the difference between the two contracts has widened to Rs. 10-1|2 after having been less than Rs. 3 about three weeks ago.

Export demand has again been extremely poor and the turnover in the spot market has been poorer than for many months.

Local Mills continue to report a fair demand for cloth at a time of year when there is usually next to nothing doing, but these consumers are not at present interested in the cottons which are tenderable against the Bombay hedge contracts.

During the past week the Indian Monsoon has made very good progress and very satisfactory rains have fallen in most cotton growing areas. These conditions should allow the new Indian crop to get off to a good start.

The outlook for the Bombay market is not very hopeful at present and unless a better export demand developes prices are likely to decline somewhat further. On the other hand the heavy long liquidation which has taken place recently has greatly improved the technical position of the market, and the parity of Indian cotton is now more favourable than has been the case for some time.

Fall In Bombay's Foreign Trade

Returns For May Record Decrease Of 112 Lakhs

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports (including trade with Burma) for the month of May, 1937, amounted to Rs. 11.76 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,12 crores or over 8 per cent but an increase of Rs. 68.86 lakhs or 6 per cent as compared with the figures for May 1936 and May 1935 respectively.

Lesser Gold Shipments

The decrease of Rs. 1.12 crores is mainly due to reduced shipments of gold and Indian merchandise and smaller arrivals of silver. Imports of merchandise and re-exports of foreign merchandise, however, recorded noticeable increases.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 6.3 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2.26 crores or 56 per cent and of Rs. 1.17 crores or nearly 23 per cent as compared with the figures for May 1936 and May 1935 respectively. The increase of Rs. 2.26 crores is spread over most of the principal articles, the more important among them being cotton raw (+3,436 tons and +Rs. 35.57 lakhs), metals and ores (+Rs. 30.04 lakhs), vehicles etc. (+Rs. 10.98 lakhs), artificial silk yarn, (+1,248,535 lbs and +Rs. 10.77 lakhs), etc.. On the other hand cotton colour piecegoods was the only principal article which recorded a decrease of nearly 4 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 2.72 lakhs in value.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,34,16,971 (of which Rs. 12,01,491 represents duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,28,21,249 in May 1936 and Rs. 1,57,55,596 in April 1937.

DECREASE IN EXPORTS

Exports of Indian produce and manufacture amounted to Rs. 3.38 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 24.11 lakhs or nearly 7 per cent and of Rs. 21.29 lakhs or nearly 6 per cent as compared with the figures for May 1936 and May 1935 respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 36.63 lakhs as against Rs. 20.15 lakhs and Rs. 16.62 lakhs respectively.

The trade statistics for the first two months of the current official year show in imports an increase of Rs. 3.11 crores or over 29 per cent and of Rs. 3.23 crores or 31 per cent over the figures for the same period of the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 respectively. In exports, however, they show a fall of Rs. 2.62 crores or 18 per cent but a rise of Rs. 1.64 crores or over 16 per cent as compared with the figures for the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 respectively.

GOLD IMPORTS

During this period imports of gold amounted to Rs. 35.49 lakhs as against Rs. 15.77 lakhs and Rs. 16.47 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 12.1 lakhs as against Rs. 2.33 crores and Rs. 18.1 lakhs respectively. Arrivals of merchandise increased by Rs. 5.12 crores or over 63 per cent and by Rs. 3.1 crores or nearly 31 per cent.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 3.3 crores as against Rs. 6.08 crores and Rs. 2.94 crores and those of silver to Rs. 12,000 only against Rs. 20,057 and Rs. 40.3 lakhs respectively. Shipments of Indian produce and manufacture showed a fall of Rs. 36.47 lakhs or nearly 5 per cent but a rise of Rs. 1.08 crores or 17 per cent as compared with the figures for the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 95.4 lakhs as against Rs. 42.79 lakhs and Rs. 35.16 lakhs respectively.—A. P.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 18 POINTS DOWN

Silver Easy But Wheat And Base Metals Strong

BOMBAY, July 2

On Friday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton ruled easy on account of continued good weather.

SILVER EASY

London gold was unchanged but silver was easy.

WHEAT STRONG

Wheat was very strong on reports of dry conditions in Canada and crop loss in United States. Base metals were strong.

SECURITIES QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and narrow with traders generally holding off. Giltedged securities kept quiet with not much doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937
New York, July 2

Previous closing	12.19
To-day's opening	12.12
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	12.01
Difference	—18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 2

Previous closing	6.74
To-day's opening	6.76
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.74
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 21
New April May	Rs. 224-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 2

Cotton was easier on continued selling pressure on continued good weather which also induced further liquidation causing considerable uneasiness but at the lower level market offered resistance.

Trading in October commenced at 12.12 i.e. 7 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables which failed to respond to better overnight New York advices and local and foreign selling but thereafter the market steadied with a better undertone.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.01 with a decline of 18 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 2

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.00/12.00) 12.10/12.10
October (12.06/12.04) 12.12/12.12
December (1201/12.01) 12.08/12.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 2

American July (6.65) 6.70
American October (6.73) 6.77
Egyptian July (9.30) 9.35
Egyptian August (9.30) 9.35

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 2

Broach cotton for New April May delivery moved between Rs. 227-4 and Rs. 225-12 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 226-4.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 2

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) no sales
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) no sales
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) no sales
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) no sales

JUTE

New Crop July August (£20 5/8 paid) £20 7/8 paid
Dunlop August (£23 1/2) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 13/16 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed La Plata July August (£12 7/8 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 5/8 value) 9 11/16 buyers
Forward July September (9 3/4 paid and value) 9 13/16 paid and value

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 2

Liverpool wheat opened strong with July at 117 1/2 and October 116 1/2. The market displayed considerable activity on general buying influenced by higher foreign cables and reports of continued dry conditions in Canada and croploss in United States.

BROWN ROLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)
Delivery Sept. 1937.
Bombay, July 2

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	8 4 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 4 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 4 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 4 9

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 2

Previous closing	4.94 1/2
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.94 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 2

Previous closing	4.94.57
To-day's opening	4.94.50
To-oay's closing	4.94.27

FRANC RATE
London, July 2

Previous closing	128.81
To-day's opening	128.81
To-day's closing	128.75

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 2

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94.50 and then slightly eased to 4.94.45 with small movements thereafter.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.94.27.

Franc opened at 128.81 and then eased to 128.90 on selling pressure.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 128.76

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-8 1/8) 1-8 1/8
Paris on Bombay (9.720) 9.732
New York on Bombay (37.30) 37.35
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (93.95) 93.97
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£255 3/4 buyers £256 sellers. Very steady) £258 buyers £258 1/4 sellers. Steady
Lead (£23 9/16 buyers £23 5/8 sellers. Very steady) £23 3/4 buyers £23 13/16 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£62 to £64) £62 to £64
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 2

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"Little general selling. India bought. Business moderate. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER
London, July 2

Spot	19 15/16d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	20d.	19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, July 2

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6) £7-0-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 2
10 p.m.

Silver ready	51	11 0
Silver 1st settlement Ashad	51	12 0
Silver 2nd settlement Shravan	51	14 0
Gold ready	34	10 0
Gold 1st settlement Ashad	34	9 6
Gold 2nd settlement Shravan	34	7 6
Sovereigns	22	0 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 2

Liverpool wheat July closed at 116 1/2 as against the previous closing at 113.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 2

Wheat September	5	12	3
Wheat January	6	0	3
Wheat May	5	11	6
Linseed September	8	4	9
Linseed May	8	5	6

The tone was steady.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 29th June	4,147
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,985,748
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,859,039
Increase	126,709

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 2

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.25 3/4. Prices declined after early steadiness on reactionary selling and some liquidation by outsiders, with July further easing to 1.24.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 2

The 3 1/2 pe. cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 94-12 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was the same.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	94 12 0
Highest	94 12 6
Lowest	94 12 0
Closing	94 12 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 2

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 2
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £97 Ex Div
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£89 1/2) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£105 1/2) £105 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£105 5/8) £106

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/4) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 7/8) £99 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 5/8) £109 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 7/8) £99 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 1/4) £108 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 2
2-30 p.m.

Copper shares fluctuated narrowly. Markets otherwise were dull and easier.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (131-3) 130-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (69-4 1/2) 70-0
Hydro Electric (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
Musical Industries (20-0) 19-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-9) 42-9
Imperial Chemical (36-9) 36-9
Woolsworth Ordinary (73-6) 73-6
Realisation 1930 (£97 1/4) £98 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (33-1 1/2) 33-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (40-0) 39-7 1/2
Ford Motor (27-0) 27-0
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 151-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-6) 31-6
Distillers (110-7 1/2) 110-7 1/2
Bredfords Ordys (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British Celanese (£7 1/2) £7 1/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (46-9) 46-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-10 1/2) 51-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (27-10 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (59-0) 58-4 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (65-7 1/2) 65-7 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£103 1/2) £104 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (30-9) 30-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (38-1 1/2) 38-6
Gula Kelampong (41-3) 41-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-6) 38-0

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 3/4) £19 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 56-3
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 1/2) £12 1/4
Associated Portland Cements (91-9) 90-7 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (131-3) 130-0
Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-3) 28-9
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
Anglo Iranian (121-10 1/2) 121-10 1/2
Burma Oil (118-9) 118-9
Musical Eagle (18-1 1/2) 17-0 Ex Div
Shell Transport (108-9) 108-9
Royal Dutch (£46 1/2) £46 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63) £63
L and S Ordinary (£33 1/2) £33 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22) £22
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 3/4) £126 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£78 3/4) £79 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 2

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 50) dol 49 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 53) dol 52 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 100 1/4) dol 99 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 132) unquoted.

BUSINESS NEGLIGIBLE IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, July 2

On the Stock Exchange business throughout the day was negligible and insufficient to test prices, the majority of which finished around overnight levels.

In commodities wheat was firm in sympathy with overseas advices together with a good demand for actuals.

In foreign exchanges the Franc was very steady at around 128.75 on a covering demand, which again caused the French authorities to intervene as sellers of francs.

Wall Street opened irregular.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

KARACHI, July 2

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton July	21	7	6
January	20	14	6
Panjab July	19	14	0
January	18	9	0
Desi American July	24	8	0
January	24	4	9
Market quiet.			
Wheat July	31	6	6
September	32	0	6
October	32	7	0
Market firm.			
Gram July	22	13	6
September	23	5	0
Toria July	43	12	0
September	43	12	0
October	44	5	0
Cottonseed July	15	6	6
September	16	3	0
January	16	14	3

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Indian Iron Firm

CALCUTTA, July 2

Jutes ruled fairly steady and active, but business was rather on a limited scale. In coals there was not much business. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous, Indian Iron and Steels and Burmas ruled firm. Others in sympathy exhibited better activities and fair turnover resulted in them. Government securities were slightly better. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Two and three fourth per cent loan 1938/52 100/2; three and half per cent G P 94/9; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 105/7; four per cent loan 1960/70 109/12; small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/6

Banks: Bally Gunge 106; Imperial conty 376 small lot; Reserve Bank 125/8

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Light 66; Bankura Damodar River 93; Burdwan Cutwa 93; Kalighat Falta 93

Cotton: New Victoria ordy 1/2

Coals: Bengal 303; Bhalgora 3; Burrakur pref 127; Deoli 7/3; Kuardi 1/2; Pench Valley 36/8

Jutes: Bharat 31; Birla pref 118; Fort William ordy 241/8; Howrah 51/15; Hukumchand ordy 10 ex div; Kamarhatty 517; Lansdowne 165 small lot; National 22/4; New Central pref 148; Reliance 62/12.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/8; Consolidated 6/3; Indian Copper 3/4; Rhodesia 2/13; Tavoy Tin 3; Cements Dalmia Rs. 10; paid up 2/8; called up do defd 2/7; Bengal Telephones pref 14/3 ex div; Mirzapore Electric 4/14; Shahjahanpur Electric 9/4; Arthur Butler ordy 14/8; British India Electric Burn and Company ordy 292; India Steel and Wire Products conty 227; Indian Iron 44/8; do rights 44/6; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 65/8; Steel Corporation ord 8/12; Barasee Coke 15/8; British India Corporation ordy 3/12; Indian Cables 13/12; British Burma Petrol 5/5; Bharat Oil 1 premium; Bengal Paper A pref 134; Orient Paper 2/10; Titaghur Paper defd 10/5; India General Navigation ordy 114 small lot;

Sugars: Cawnpore 24 small lot; Carew and Company 16/4; Murree Brewery 14; New Savan 10; Hansqua Tea 9/12.

Debenture: Three and quarter Rangoon Municipal 97.—A. P.

WALK-OUT IN BIJAPUR D. L. B.

Sequel To Point Of Order Being Ruled Out

(From Our Correspondent)
BIJAPUR, July 2.

The District Local Board met on Sunday to consider the Bevur Sangam Road question. The majority party did not arrive in time. The minority party captured the meeting and voted Mr. Gururao Doddihal to the Chair. Mr. Shankergowda Patel withdrew a point of order and moved that the present alignment be approved and work executed forthwith.

Meanwhile Messrs. Swamirao and Sajjan arrived. They raised a point of order that the mover could not withdraw his point of order. This was ruled out when they thought their original resolution of appointment of Sub-Committee to go into the advisability and legality would not be passed, they asked their followers to withdraw. Accordingly Messrs. Sajjan, Swamirao, Sangappa Hungund, a nominated member, and Somangowada Bilgi and others withdrew. The meeting had no quorum and hence was adjourned "sine die".

Mr. Desai president and Bakhtyar arrived late.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT

An accident occurred near the level-crossing at Bijapur station to-day. Shripadbhat Joshi an old Brahaman of Juma Masjid Peth, while going to attend a dinner in honour of the anniversary of Shri Kodli Maharaj, attempted to cross the Railway lines, while train was in motion. The signal wire obstructed him and he fell down. The train passed over him cutting his arm and ear. He succumbed immediately.

ACTIVITIES OF KHADI SAMSTHANAM

(Continued from page 11)

talistic regime we have been taught not to approach the water without a golden cup in hand, and we have accepted the situation as the only possible way of quenching our thirst.

The present system is designed to satisfy only what is called by economists "the effective demand" —that is the man with the golden cup—and not the natural demand —that is the man with the parched throat.

EMPLOYMENT CORNERED

To make matters worse the credit facilities extended by banking organisations make more purchasing power available to production while consumption is starved further. By the clever designing of money economy the capitalist—the money monopolist —has cornered all the work available. He doles them out to the wage-slaves. More and more all industries are rapidly passing under financial control. Centralised methods of production call for heavy expenses in plant and machinery and he who is able to control such equipment controls the right to give employment.

Money economy makes it easy to shift purchasing power from one place to another readily. A centralised government, like the Government of India, is always tempted to spend its revenues in towns and cities thus it draws its revenues from villages and its expenditure enriches towns. The state also controls the quantity of money without an efficient check on the prices. All these go to make the poor man poorer and the rich man richer.

MONEY AND WAR

Production under money economy ignores social values and follows lines where largest profits are to be made. Thus it is we find the best brains engaged not in devising ways and means of supplying the needs of the people but how one nation may hold another in subjection by the most modern methods of destruction. Intensive research is directed into the field of Gas bombs and other insidious methods of wholesale massacre. The mechanism of price is yoked on exploitation. Production follows pecuniary gains and makes no effort to study the needs of people. We find in our own country the supply of necessities has made place for curio-trades putting many out of employment. Foreign trade is held up as the acme of civilisation and a thing to strive for at all costs. To do all this damage effectively it was essential to mount the golden calf on a high pedestal. The natural ratio of exchange between countries should be determined by the internal purchasing power of their respective currencies and not by any other means. This has been proved beyond question since the dethroning of the gold standard in practise.

CONCLUSION

What then is our conclusion? We find that a great many evils and pitfalls await us if we blindly follow the yellow metal. We have to correlate the perishability of the consummable goods with the medium of exchange if we are to place both the buyer and seller on an equal footing and encourage consumption. Encouraging consumption rather than hoarding will lead to better distribution of wealth. To do so our ideas of values will have to be educated and reoriented from the standpoint of human progress as against individual profit. We have to restrict our markets to a great extent and avoid buying from distant places.

Too much planning in production surrenders the individual interests to an oligarchy. To-day the problem is to direct consumption. In the course of the last century we have seen production is capable of taking good care of itself.

Equality among nation can only be attained with economic independence. Inequality leads to war. What the propagandists call "Internationalism" is really a misnomer for "Supernationalism." It is such a supernationalism that the nations of Europe are striving for. Each wishes to be that supreme supernational. Hence the war preparation at a feverish heat that we witness. We can have no peace until this epoch of international lending is brought to an end and each nation restricts itself to its home markets. Money economy has carried us beyond our depths and extended the markets beyond control. Barter provides a ready means of checking such progress. This Samasthanam, being alive to the evils of money economy is carrying on experiments to find a way to avoid such evils and yet help production and consumption equally to serve the needs of humanity.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS
Bombay, July 2

P and O ss Cathay of 8745 reg tons, Captain H R Rhodes arrived on 1st instant from London via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Portsaid, and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Scindia ss Jalamohan of 3146 reg tons, Captain F R Cranby sailed for Calcutta via Madras with local cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Calcutta Maru of 3214 reg tons, Captain T Nasaka sailed for Kobe via Cutch, Kundla, Bedi Br., Karachi, Tuticorin and Singapore with passengers, local and same bottom cargo

J Finlay ss City of Kobe of 2743 reg tons, Captain I Baker sailed for Karachi, Calicut, Cochin and Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo.

J Finlay ss City of Barcelona of 3524 reg tons, Captain W Hill sailed for Karachi, Antwerp, Dunkerk and Liverpool with local and same bottom cargo.

Anchor Line ss Elysia of 4211 reg tons, Captain J Dunlop sailed for Bedi Br., Navlakhi and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

M M ss Fairfield City of 3450 reg tons, Captain F Pickering sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras in ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 2-7-37.

S S City of Venice (K N) for Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow via Okha Bedi Bunder, Karachi and Portsaid.

S S Barpeta (M M) for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta via Coast Ports.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, July 2

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Clan Ross 3623 Bhavnagar, 7-7 J Finlay
5 C/Barcelona 3524 Karachi 2-7 K Nixon
7 Elysia 4211 Karachi 2-7 Anchor Line
8 Jeypore 3209 Busra 3-7 M M
9 Anyo Maru 5739 Karachi 3-7 N Y Kaisha
13 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 6-7 M M
14 Silverbeech 3096 New York 3-7 Volkart Bros.
15 Kenya 4646 Durban 7-7 M M
16 Trautenfels 3924 Antwerp 3-7 L Edwards.

VICTORIA DUCK

5 Cambay Star 320 M Coast 3-7 S Hassum
9 Pasha 3196 Rangoon 4-7 T Morrison
10/11 Fairfield City 3450 Colombo 2-7 M M
12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-7 M M

PRINCES DOCK

N/O Jalayamana 3080 Burma Coast N F Scindia S N
K Vasna 2026 N F N F M M

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
Nowshera 6-7-37 M M
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 3-7-37 K Nixon
Clan Skene 13-7-37 James Finlay

FROM NEW YORK

City of Khios 8-7-37 F F Campbell
Sawokla 8-7-37 L Edwards
Pres Hayes 8-7-37 F F Campbell

FROM SYDNEY

Chitral 3-7-37 P and O

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Hoegh Silverlight 10-7-37 Vol Bros

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Borneo Maru 11-7-37 O S K
Tango Maru 30-7-37 N Y K
Italy Maru 18-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Bangalore 4-7-37 M M
Toyama Maru 22-7-37 N Y K
Conte Rosso 8-7-37 L Triestino
Naldera 7-7 37 P and O

FROM OSLO

Tijuca 1-7-37 Lionel Edward

FROM HAMBURG

Saleier 9-7-37 L Edward

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 16-7-37 James Finlay

FROM BASRA

Varela 10-7-37 M M
Vita 3-7-37 M M
Bandra 8-7-37 M M
Tosari 10-7-37 Vol Bros

FROM RANGOON

Goalpara 2-7-37 M M
Takada 7-7-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 10-7-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Warfield 2-7-37 M M
Calcutta Maru 10-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 10-7-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM CALCUTTA

Barala 2-7-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Chitral 3-7-37 P and O
Naldera 10-7-37 S S N
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
Carthage 24-7-36 P and O
Warfield 7-7-37 M M
Bangalore 6-7-37 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Elysia 14-7-37 Anchor Line
Britannia 30-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Silverbeech 2-7-37 Volkart Bros.
Pres Hayes 9-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell
City of Khios 9-7-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

India Maru 9-7-37 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y Kaisha
India Maru 9-7-37 O S K
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y K
Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Mirzapore 6-7-37 P and O
Italy Maru 21-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 24-7-37 O S Kaisha

FOR BASRA

Jeypore 3-7-37 M M
Barala 7-7-37 M M
Vita 8-7-37 M M
Bandra 14-7-37 M M
Varela 15-7-37 M M

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 8-7-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR RANGOON

Pasha 4-7-37 Turner Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 7-7-37 M M
Tairea 21-7-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Calcutta Maru 29-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 3-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Trautenfels 5-7-37 L Edwards
City of Kobe 2-7-37 James Finlay

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Elysia 23-6-37
S S Silverbeech 1-7-37
S S Surada 30-6-37
S S Bhadravati 30-6-37
S S Jalayamuna 1-7-37
S S Cambay Star 1-7-37
S S Dayawati 1-7-37
S S Fairfield City 2-7-37

EXPORTS

S S Chitral for London: 30 cases sandalwood oil Thos Cook; 28 cases bristles D Abraham

S S Anyo Maru for Osaka: 600 bdls tin clipping Ali Bros.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool: 15 bales camel hair D Abraham; 667 bgs g nut oil cake R Ratila'; 2000 cases myrabollams (crushed) P Mathradas; 125 bales cotton raw A Clayton

For Glasgow: 1000 bags masoor R Ratilal; 25 bales cotton raw Langley

For Manchester: 250 bales cotton raw Langley; 187 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton; 125 bales cotton raw A Clayton

S S City of Barcelona for Antwerp: 100 bales hemp G M Vyas

S S Silverbeech for New York: 27 bags kamala powder D Abraham

For Portsaid: 31 bales cotton white shirting A H Diab

For Tripoli: 10 bales cotton grey yarn A E Ejel

For Varna: 75 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab

For Jaffa: 8 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg: 66 bgs gum T Laxmidas; 482 bags brass berings G Gabriel

S S Mirzapore for Kobe: 129 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 1700 bales cotton raw Kotak; 200 bales cotton raw B Gangadhar

For Osaka: 100 bales cotton raw Kotak

IMPORTS

S S Meigen Maru Agents M B Kalsha from Colombo: 1694 bags copra

From Yokohama: 30 cases thrown silk yarn; 50 cases fibre yarn; 25 bales noil yarn; 20 cases mixed yarn; 33 cases paper; 45 cases grey mercerised ctn yarn; 510 cases beer; 75 crts elect desk

From Nagoya: 84 cases clocks; 437 cases porcelainware; 521 cases rayon yarn; From Osaka: 50 coils galvd steel wire; 900 bags stearic acid; 200 bales straw board; 25 cases rubber hood cloth; 100 bags potato dextrine; 100 cts hydrogen peroxide; 300 barrels red lead; 250 bags dextrine; 53 bales staple fibre yarn; 50 cases printed ctn jeans; 168 cases cotton yarn; 757 cases rayon yarn; 77 cases ctn piecegoods; 125 cts galvd plain iron sheets; 43 cases button 28 cases machinery goods; 77 pkgs iron pipe fittings; 95 cases rock sulphur; 64 cases glass bottles; 34 cases bicycle tubes and fittings; 38 cases elect goods; 29 cases rubber goods; 45 cases twisted rayon yarn; 40 cases packing needles; 200 bags sulphur crude; 59 pkgs chestwood; 25 cases isinglass; 30 bundles plywood; 55 cases porcelain tiles; 525 cases glassware;

From Kobe: 15 cases umbrella goods; 118 cases art silk yarn; 155 cases rayon yarn; 30 bales raw silk; 50 cases cast iron ware; 25 cases slate pencil; 151 pkg glassware; 140 cases porcelainware; 31 cases rayon piecegoods; 77 cases tiles; 600 cases dried ginger; 32 cases ctn and art silk mixed shirting; 138 bales woollen yarn; 138 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods; 44 cases bobbin; 52 cases rayon and cotton mixed yarn; 106 pieces motor car tyres; 20 bales mattings; 100 cases anyan nephthaline 'ball'.

From Moji: 754 bales printing paper; 235 bales simi paper; 200 bales straw board; 50 drums carbide; 20 drums direct green B C.

From Hongkong: 140 bales raw silk; 800 bundles cassia; 534 packages fire crackers; 51 pkgs elect goods; 200 pkgs green beans.

S S Cathey Agents M Mackenzie from London: 51 cases confy; 59 cases cigarettes; 34 cases gripe water; 860 bars silver; 50 bundles wincarnis; 38 bales bacon; 17 cases cable; 13 kegs moulding powder; 359 cases whisky; 36 cases biscuits; 162 cases malted milk; 522 loose tyres with tubes inserted; 41 cases cinema film; 20 cases machinery; 15 cases photo material.

From Bordeaux: 159 cases brandy

From Charute: 210 cases brandy

From Gothenburg: 26 cases ball bearings; 50 cases machinery parts; 15 cases elect machinery.

From Basle: 74 drums aniline colour.

TURF CLUB AND INDIAN MEMBERS

(Continued from page 4)

for any of these people to come in for a long time to come.

Mr. Chinoy stoutly refuted the allegation that he had been carrying on propaganda against the Turf Club.

Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge deprecated acrimony and ill-feeling in the discussion. He moved a resolution affirming confidence in the Committee and asking them to consider Mr. Chinoy's letter.

BONAFIDE SUGGESTIONS

Mr. J. P. Wallace said he was sure Mr. Chinoy had made his proposals out of good feeling adding that it cannot be said that because a member makes complaints he makes them with a view to ruin the Club. He proposed that a sub-committee be appointed to consider Mr. Chinoy's letter, half of the committee to be appointed by the Club and the other half by Mr. Sultan Chinoy.

Mr. Chinoy did not favour this proposal as, he said, he and the other signatories had complete confidence in the Committee.

The Chairman, Mr. Geddis, doubted Mr. Chinoy's good feelings towards the Club. He regarded Mr. Wallace's proposal as "ludicrous" and did not favour Mr. Coleridge's proposal either as, he said, that was not the way to stamp out the propaganda against the Club, concluding, "This Club will not be smashed by Mr. Chinoy."

Mr. Chinoy protested that the Chairman was doing him injustice and assured the members that he had not carried on propaganda against the Club was definitely in favour of the Club.

Several members supported Mr. Coleridge's resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Scattered Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

RALLY ON SHORT COVERING

Weather Favourable Over Cotton Belt

Bombay, July 2.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market ruled very steady on short covering as it is now believed that 12 cent level is a safe level to buy and the market is not in a mood to place much reliance in the large private crop estimates and the market is preparing for the next acreage report which will be released on the 8th. inst. Private indications vary between an increase of 10 to 15 per cent.

The market opened steady but declined on lower Liverpool cables, commission house liquidation and foreign selling due to favourable crop news together with moderate hedging of new South Texas crop. The market met resistance around twelve cents level and rallied slightly and then improved further on the strength of wheat. Both buyers and sellers were cautious and the market assumed a waiting attitude with contracts not plentiful.

At the opening October was quoted seven points down at 12.04. Under increased selling prices declined further four points and reached the lowest level for the day when it stood at 12.00 cent. Later on there was increased support and prices steadily improved 19 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 12.19 which was the highest level reached during the last hour and the market closed at a net rise of 8 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices also improved 8 points at 12.62c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices gained 6 points at 12.53c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points with October 6.74. The market was very quiet with a limited turn over and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was local and Bombay selling which met with fair trade calling and straddle buying and the session closed at a decline of 8 to 6 points Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 13 points lower at 6.81d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was also quiet with scattered selling and Sakels futures closed at a loss of 11 to 6 points. Uppers futures closed easy at a decline of 12 to 6 points with Spot cotton 18 points down at 9.31.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and irregular, Sakels futures closed at a decline of 19 points to unchanged while Ashmouni futures lost 13 points.

FARM BILL.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state in their report as under:—

"There is little doubt that apart from too much rain in Oklahoma, and in certain parts of Texas, where it is not needed, crop conditions are favourable In June, however, good weather is quite usual and upon referring to the weekly weather reports of many past seasons, we rarely find any serious complaints. We do find, however, that several crops in the past failed to produce even a normal yield owing to the unpropitious conditions during the months of July and August. As an example, the 1922 acreage was 34,016,000 and owing to the excellent June weather, was expected at the commencement of July to give an out-turn of over 13 million bales, but with a Summer drought the yield was reduced to 148.8 lbs. to the acre, and the crop to 9,762,000 bales. Again in 1923 the rain stopped early in June, and hopes were entertained that the yield would exceed all records. The acreage planted was 38,701,000, and the July Bureau report was 11,450,000 bales, but deterioration reduced the yield to 136.4 lbs. and the crop to 10,140,000 bales.

YIELD PROSPECT

During the past five years there have been both high and low yields to the acre, 173.5 lbs. in 1932, 212.7 in 1933, 171.6 in 1934, 186.3 in 1935 and 197.9 lbs. last season.

With the prospect of an increase in acreage, which is said to be about 12 per cent over that of last year (30,960,000 acres) it would appear futile to accept the private estimates of 15 to 16 million bales recently issued.

No recent yield gives any such indication, and based upon last season's generous yield, which was 18.4 lbs. greater than the 10-years' average, we find that a crop of 13,885,000 bales would be the maximum, but on a 10 years' average, which is far more probable owing to the scarcity of labour, the indicated yield would be 12,468,000 bales.

Our to-day's cable informs us that the Farm Bill before Congress has been abandoned. We always understood that no change was contemplated for the 1937 crop. The fact that the Bill has been dropped does not debar Growers from claiming compensation under the Soil Conservation Plan, and as 85 per cent of the Farmers have agreed to abide by their last year's signatures, we still believe that their acreage quotas will not be exceeded, but in case of poor results, the abandonment of land will be more severe than ever."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest (2-57 p.m.)	12.19+08
New York October Lowest (10-26 a.m.)	12.00—11
Liverpool October Highest	6.75—07
Liverpool October Lowest	6.70—12

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to favourable weather reports. "Daily News Record" crop estimate is 1,54,00,000 bales. The weekly weather report says conditions during the past week have been favourable.

New York.—Weather continues generally favourable although there is a possibility of boll-weevil becoming serious threat. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet and easier. Private crop estimates large. Nevertheless feel crop now facing difficulty. Would rather buy on declines.

New York.—Early weakness in sympathy with Liverpool. Rallied on covering and strength of grains.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Weather was generally favourable. Rallied on shorts covering in advance of holiday. Trading narrow."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 1.

October	12.19+08
December	12.13+04
January	12.16+04
March	12.24+05
May	12.24+04
Middling Spot	12.62+08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 1.

July	12.12+09
October	12.18+06
December	12.21+03
Middling Spot	12.53+06
New York 11 a.m. ranges.—	
July	12.00/12.00
October	12.05/12.05
December	12.01/12.01
Noon Call.—	
July	12.00
October	12.05
December	12.01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's Exports to China & Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

July	6.67—08
August	6.69—10
September	6.71—09
October	6.74—08
November	6.74—07
December	6.74—07
January	6.75—07
February	6.76—07
March	6.77—07
April	6.78—07
May	6.80—06
June	6.80—06
July	6.80—06
Middling Spot	6.81—13
10-12 a.m. Quotations.—	
October	6.73
January	6.73

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
July	9.35
August	9.35
September	9.50
F.G.F. Spot	9.55

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.75
Fine (Good staple)	5.91
Superfine (Good staple)	6.06
OOMRA—	
Fine No 1 staple)	5.66
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.81
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.95
BENGAL.—	
Good	4.61
Fully Good	4.71
Fine	4.86

HOLIDAY IN U. S. A.

The New York, Chicago and New Orleans markets will observe Holiday on the 5th inst.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weekly Weather Report

The weather was warm with very little precipitation until the latter part of the week when general showers in the eastern belt and Texas made conditions fair to good but the crop is mostly about a fortnight late. In Oklahoma progress is mostly good with replanting almost finished in the west. In the central states the weather was favourable for holding. Boll weevil in check and the condition is good. In Atlantic states boles are appearing in the far north, south eastern and north Carolina. In parts of south Carolina plants are sappy with fields grassy and weevil active.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 2.

July	272.00+180
October	260.50+110
November	259.10+80

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 2.

September	76.30
October	76.80+50

LONDON SEEDS.

London, July 1.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers	£12/17/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers	£14/16/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers	£15/7/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers	14/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers	£14/7/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 1.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribber per lb.	9 11/16

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 1.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels July sellers	43/9
Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers	45/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 1.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. July sellers	29/9
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Sept/Dec. sellers	29/7 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 2.

Despite a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled easy on further liquidation and absence of demand. Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs. 229/4 and improved to Rs. 229/8 on scattered buying but later prices declined to Rs. 228/2 There was a poor demand but at this level there was some covering which saved the market from a further fall.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 8 points and it opened 2 points up and later was quoted 4 points up. The local market was quiet but steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	216 0 0
Broach A/M	227 0 0
Oomra July	210 0 0
Oomra D/J	207 0 0
Bengal July	180 0 0
Bengal D/J	173 0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 2.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.	188	185	182	179
Punjab	188	185	182	179
Oomra No. 3	218	215	212	209
C. P. No. 1	231	228	225	222
C. P. No. 2	222	219	216	213
Broach No. 2		224	221	218
Punjab-Ame.		236	233	230
Surat		282	279	276
Rajpipla		278	275	272
Navsari		294	291	288

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 2.

Bengal Superfine	190/92
Bengal Fine	186/88
C. P. 1	216/18
C. P. 2	211/13
Arvi	211/13
Ellichpur	209/11
Berar	206/09
Khamgaon	206/09
Mulkapur	204/06
Khandesh	199/230
Jalna/Sailu	201/204
Burwah Sanavad	206/08
Mathia	175/80
Broach Fine	219/20
Punjab/American	218/20
Punjab 289F.	288 93
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	258/63
Surat	268/73
Navsari	288/90
Kampala	403/08

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 2

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh		205,751
Central India		336,243
Barsi and Nagar	103	174,321
Hyderabad Gaorani		101,552
Berar		579,441
Central Provinces		114,309
Total Oomras	103	1,511,622
Dholera	3,723	168,569
N. W. Provinces		9,848
Rajputana	196	93,223
Sind Punjab	231	339,170
Broach	132	340,278
Coompta and Dharwar	27	68,094
Westerns Northerns		38,975
Cocoanada		153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	409	18,043
Persian		14
American	130	19,047
Egyptian and African	876	395,123
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	5,893	3,004,897

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 24th June

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe		437,635
Japan and China	1,290	1,379,649
Coast Ports	200	32,041
Up-country by Rail		252,532
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		21,891
Total	1,490	2,123,748

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 30th June	13,346
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,999,094
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,864,303
Increase	134,791

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 1.

Broach July/Aug. Op. 216 1/2; Highest 217; Lowest 215 3/4; Closing 216 1/4 Broach A/M 1938 Op. 227 3/4; Highest 227 3/4; Lowest 226 1/4; Closing 226 3/4.

Oomra July Op. 208 1/4; Highest 208 3/4; Lowest 208 1/4; Closing 208 3/4.

Oomra D/J Op. 208; Highest 208 1/2; Lowest 207 1/2; Closing 207 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 180; Highest 180; Lowest 180; Closing 180.

Bengal D/J. Op. 172 1/2; Highest 172 3/4; Lowest 172 1/2; Closing 172 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-7-37) Rs. 7/8

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 25/8

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

October 184 Jan. 189 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 1937 219—Liverpool July 6.74 Rs. 74 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 229/8—Liverpool May 1938 6.87 Rs. 69 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M 1938 229/8—New York May 12.24 Rs. 45 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 2.

Light rains in Texas Gulf Coast; weather cool in Central and Eastern Belts. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Entire Belt partly cloudy."

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 2.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 3 points at £7-0-6. London-Paris Exchange rate was quoted 128.81. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.94 1/2. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 15/16d. while forward quotations was 1/8d. down at 20d. There was Indian selling and there was a poor support. The market was quiet Later on there was small business done with India at fixed rates. New York silver prices remained unchanged while Montreal futures market was closed. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Silver was easy but gold prices improved on scattered buying

GOLD	Rs. a. p.
Ready	31 10 0
Ashad delivery	34 9 9
Ashad Teji mandi	0 4 6
Shravan delivery	34 7 0
Shravan Teji mandi	0 7 6
SILVER	
Ready	51 13 0
Ashad delivery	51 14 0
Ashad Teji mandi	0 14 0
Shravan delivery	52 0 0
Shravan Teji mandi	1 5 0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 1.

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London, July 1.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/0/6

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 2.

Standard Copper Cash (buyers)	£55-5-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£55-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£64-0-0
Bombay Market.	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 52-0-0
Tone:—Steady.	

LONDON METALS

London, July 1.

Copper	£55 0 0
Lead	£23 10 0
Spelter	£22 2 6
Tin	£256 15 0

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Partly cloudy.

Central:—Fair and warmer, Kansas conditions fair.

Western:—Fair and warmer.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 2.

Yesterday London silver market was steady but Chicago and Argentine markets staged another sensational advance following private crop estimate of West Canada of only 180 to 190 million bushels together with the continuance of hot Weather. Further heavy damage is reported by rust from U.S.A. in Nebraska and Illinois. The local market ruled very steady on improved very and covering and quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	8 4 0
Linseed May	8 5 0
Wheat September	5 12 0
Wheat January	6 0 0
Wheat May	5 11 9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 1.

August	£14-15-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 2.

Groundnuts Aug.—	Rs. a. p.
Opening	40 3 0
Highest	40 5 6
Lowest	40 0 6
Closing	40 5 0
Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	35 10 0
Highest	35 11 6
Lowest	35 7 0
Closing	35 9 6
Cottonseed Sept.—	
Opening	19 0 6
Highest	19 0 6
Lowest	18 13 3
Closing	18 14 9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 1.

July	113d.
October	112 1/8d.
December	112d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 1.

July	dol 1.26
September	dol 1.25
December	dol 1.20 3/4

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 2.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	15 7 0
Shipment July-Aug.	5 13 6
Shipment September	5 12 6
Shipment Oct.-Dec.	5 14 0
Kesar	10 10 0
Saraya	10 1 6
Java Spot F 7.00	

New York Sugar

New York, July 1.

September	2.52+1.
December	2.56+1.
March	2.45+2.
May	2.48+2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 1.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.94.57
Paris	128.81
Berlin	12.33
Madrid	37.50 nom
Amsterdam	9.00
Brussels	29.37 1/2
Milan	94.00
Berne	21.61
Prague	141.68

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 2.

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 99/14
3 per cent	1951/54 101
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 103
3 per cent	U P Bonds 96/8
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 94/13
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 105/8
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 107
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 110/4
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 117/4
5 per cent	1939/44 105/3
5 per cent	1940/48 107/13
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 104/6
TAX FREES	
4 per cent	1953/63 111/2
5 per cent	1945/55 119/8
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 104/4
5 per cent	1935 Mysore 122/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent	B P T 1974 107/8
per cent	M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent	M Deb 1949 117/4
5 per cent	1954 129/8
6 per cent	K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—Prices remained unaltered with 3 1/2 per cent settlement at Rs. 94/12.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 2.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—	
Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK:—	
Bank's selling	T T 269
Bank's buying	T T 266 3/4
PARIS:—	
Bank's selling	T T 964
Bank's buying	T T 984
JAPAN:—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM:—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 3/8
JAVA:—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8
HUNGKONG:—	
Bank's selling	D D 82 1/2
SHANGHAI:—	
Bank's selling	D D 81
SINGAPORE:—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN:—	
Bank's selling	D D 91 1/2
CROSS RATE:—	
New York/London	4.94 1/2 1st instant
Japan/London	1/2 2nd instant.
Hongkong/London	1/2 3/4 2nd instant
Shanghai/London	1/2 1/2 2nd instant.
Java/London	8.97 3/4 2nd instant.
London/Paris	128.81 1st instant.
London/Belgium	29.37 1/2 1st instant.
London/Switzerland	21.61 1st instant.
London/Berlin	12.33 1st instant.
London/Stockholm	19.39 1/2 1st instant.
London/New York	4.94.57 1st instant.
London/Amsterdam	9.00 1st instant.,
London/Italy	94.00 1st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near steady forward.	
Gold £7-0-9	20th ulto.
Gold £7-0-6	1st instant.
Silver London Ready	20 1/16 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready	19 15/16 1st instant.
Silver London Forward	20 1/8 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward	20 1st instant.
Silver New York Ready	45 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready	45 1st instant
London Discounts 3 months	11/16 per cent 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 months	11/16 per cent 1st instant.
London Discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 months	3/4 per cent 1st instant.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent
MONEY:—	
Call	3/4 per cent.
3 months	1 1/4 per cent.
6 months	1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 1.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	89 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1948/52	98 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	99 15/16
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 15/16

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 2

111	Japan T and Co Ghatanjin 215 1/2
50	Cotton Agent Sudan 391
40	G G Kesha and Co Cambay 214 1/2
75	Ralli Bros Sindhurni 190
64	Langli and Co Shegaon 25 off
50	B Mavji Asharwa 11 off
100	A Poddar Pala 221
100	Viram Ladha Chitorgarh 184 1/2
50	Narshi Nagshi Nabha 186
54	Narshi Nagshi Khamgaon 202 3/4
56	V Rajaram Shedwa 10 off

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, July 1

	This week £
Total Bullion	327,300,000
Public deposit	10,800,000
(a) Other deposits	180,700,000
Government securities	140,600,000
(b) Other securities	30,000,000
Notes and coin	38,900,000
Notes in circulation	488,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	20.30 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include Bankers	140,500,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	6,500,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE

London, July 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

Rise And Fall In Steel Shares

ACTIVE REALISING AND BETTER SUPPORT

Cotton Textile Issues Steady And Burma Quiet

BOMBAY: July 2.

The local Share Bazar in response to unfavourable foreign political news opened steady and improved steadily under scattered buying but there being absence of Professional support prices declined during the middle of the session on unfounded rumours. There was heavy long liquidation and prices declined rapidly. But towards the close some Professional support resulted in a rally and closing quotations do not show any important change as compared with the previous close.

Professional Operators still remaining on the constructive side did not support the market ardently as too rapid a rise will naturally weaken the technical situation of the market.

At the moment the market is under the influence of foreign political developments and short sales seem risky and it will be advisable to buy in weak markets for moderate profits only.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,615 and steadily improved to Rs. 1,640, but active realising and long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 1,580, but active support rallied prices to Rs. 1,610 and finally closed at Rs. 1,601-4. Ordinary shares also improved to Rs. 345 and Bombay Dyeings gained Rs. 5 at Rs. 970, while Bombay-Burmas closed at a loss of about Rs. 6 at Rs. 718-12.

The market was open for one hour and there was a moderate turnover and Budlee differences were slightly wider than yesterday.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 2.

100	Ahm Advance (Rs. 8)	290 0
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs 25)	970 0
100	CENTURY	218 12
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	279 6
100	COLABA (Rs. 5)	182 8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	107 8
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs 10)	360 0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-0
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	137 8
100	GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	181 14
1000	Hindustan (Rs 75)	1650 0
100	Indore	50 10
100	Khatau (Rs 2)	90 0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	328 12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575 0
250	Madras United	11 9
1000	Morarji (nil)	945 0
250	Model	50 10
50	MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	252 8
100	Osmanabad (Re. 1)	35 0
100	Phoenix (10)	265 0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	62 3
1000	Sholapur (Rs 50)	2000 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs 1-8)	96 14
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	278 8
100	Swan (nil)	105 0
500	Vishnu (Rs 50)	1,325 0
1000	Western (Rs 40)	805 0
BANKS		
50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	112 8
25-50	Central (As. 12)	31 4
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,545 0
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	377 8
60-100	Ind. (Rs: 2-8)	136 8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127 8
5	Union (As. 4.)	5-12-0
CEMENTS		
100	Associated	161 8
10	BUNDI (Rs. 10)	38 12
100	Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	185 0
70	Gwalior (Rs. 4)	127 8
160	INDIAN (Rs. 24)	492 8
40	Katni Def.	2200 0
100	KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	373 12
75	Okha (Rs. 12)	287 8
10	PUNJAB (As. 12)	28 8
100	SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	498 12
70	United (Rs 5)	148 0
INSURANCE		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	952 8
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	15 12
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	42 0
20	Mercantile	56 8
200	Oriental (125)	4800 0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7 10
ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	171 14
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1645 0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13 8
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	149 6
100	B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182 8
10	Broach	14 0
100	Karachi (4)	277 8
100	Poona (4)	280 0
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	211 4
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	176 10
1000	TATA POWER (Rs 40)	1366 4
RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	930 0
100	C. Province	95 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 0
100	Gujarat	93 8
100	Mandra Bhcn	97 4
100	Pachora Jamner	94 8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	101 0
500	Tapti Valley	775 0
MININGS		
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	63 0
30	TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1601 4
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 7-8)	343 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	317 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	160 0
200	B'bay Sale Dep (Rs 40)	90 0
250	BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12)	268 12
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	718 12
50	Do Conty (Rs 6)	242 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-2-0
50	B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	113 8
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11 8
2sh.	Indian Copper	3 4
10	Indian Iron and Steel	44 4
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141 4
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47 8
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	590 0
100	I. Radio Ord (15)	535 0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	606 4
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	26 2
30	PREMIER CON.	88 0
25	Tata Oil (nil)	30 0
PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1537 8
8	p.c Bombay Steam	300 0
7	p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.)	85 4
5	p.c Central India (T.F.	511 4
7	p.c Katni 1st	138 2
7	p.c Katni 2nd (T F.)	146 4
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	12 12
	p.c Prem Const 1st	103 0
	p.c Prem Cons. 2nd	99 8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	153 12
7 1/2	p.c Tata Power	1,560 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7-1/2	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	162 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	650 0
DEBENTURES		
3-3	p.c Andhra Valley	101 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	109 6
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 8
7	p.c Sholapur	81 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	110 4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 2.

Bombay Dyeing (965) 965 962 972 981 965 970

Century (220) 217 220 217 218

Central India (278/12) 281 282 279

Kohinoor (330) 330 332 326 327 328

New Great (252/8) 256 252

Simplex (96/4) 97

Swadeshi (258/12) 256 264 267

Bundi (38/8) 38/2 38/12

I. Cement (491/4) 491 493 492

Punjab (28) 28/5

Shahabad (492/8) 494 497 495 498

Andhra (1647/8) 1645 1655 1645

Tata Hydro (176/14) 177/3 176/10

Tata Power (1385) 1385 1380 1382 1367 1370 1361 1356

Tram. Ord. (149/11) 149/6

T. Steel Dfd. (1602/8) 1612 1632 1612 1617 1575 1605 1585 1601/4

T. Steel Ord. 345) 346 344 348 344 346 341 344 342 343 345 343

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (162) 162

Bellapur (160) 160 159/6

B. Steam (268/12) 270 268/12

B. Burma 725) 725 728 720 717 718

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, July 2

Following are the closing quotations of share bazar:

Ashok	Rs. 370
Aryodaya Spinning	Rs. 25
Calico	Rs. 605-6
Gujarat Cotton	Rs. 29-6
Jubili	Rs. 209-6
Bharatkhand Cotton	Rs. 32-8
Marsdan	Rs. 52-8
Motilal Hirabhai	Rs. 52-8
Monogram	Rs. 61-14
Rajanagar	Rs. 535

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 1.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Gas and Electric	31
Ame. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	46
Ame. Forn. Power Com.	7
Electric P. and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	67
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	58
Northern S. Power A.	19
American Tel. and Tel.	165 1/4
Western Union Telg.	46
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	26
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	53
New York Central Rly.	36 1/2
N. Y. N. Hartford H. R. R.	13
Bethelehem Steel	85
Crucible Steel	62
Ludlum	21
National Steel	82
Republic Steel	36
United S. Steel	100
Anaconda Copper Mining	52 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	58 1/4
Chrysler	95
General Motors	49 1/4
General Electric	52 1/2
Barnsdall Oil	25
Consolidated Oil	15
Socony Oil	20
Chase Bank	21
National City Bank	42 1/2
Amerex	25

Market quiet and firm, industrials average all higher. Stock Ex

Regd. No. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1937

Ministers Not Enthusiastic Over Receiving Railway Surplus

Govt. Of India Still Think Excise Revenue Is Elastic: Tax On Cine Industry May Help Provinces

The views expressed in Simla official circles on the conclusions of the Provincial Financial Ministers' Conference, held in Bombay in the first week of June last, are, it is understood, receiving the attention of the Financial Department, Government of Bombay.

It is likely that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Finance Minister, may reply to these criticisms in detail, when he delivers his presidential address at the All-India Railwaymen's Federation Delegates' meeting, to be held in Simla during this week.

Meanwhile the hope expressed in Simla that the financial surplus on the railways may be dealt with according to the Niemeyer Award, has caused little enthusiasm in the provincial Financial circles.

While the Wedgwood Committee doubt if the economic recovery noticed through the Railway earnings is after all genuine and is a correct indication of similar progress in the future, the Simla Official Circles seem to entertain a feeling of buoyancy.

Apart from that Niemeyer's Award does not come into force for a period of five years and until then the provinces will have to go without help from that direction.

Simla seems still to persist in the view that Excise is a source of elastic revenue capable of expansion.

The Bombay Government, however, is openly wedded to a progressive policy of Prohibition and even if Congress accepts office, this source must be put down as a diminishing source of revenues and not much can be expected from Excise revenue.

One industry which has made considerable progress during the last decade, seems, however to have escaped the attention of the Provincial and the Central Governments. That is the Motion Picture Industry. So far, the only contribution of this industry to the State is through the Customs Duty the Industry has paid on imported cine-machinery and raw films.

In an expanding industry of this nature, a provincial tax on a royalty basis, may be found fruitful without much hardship to the producers of Indian films and the exhibitors of foreign films. Of course some uniform system in all the provinces may be devised so as to avoid conflicting policies in different provinces.

Jamnadas Leaving For Simla

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Finance Minister is leaving Bombay to-night for Simla and will return to Bombay on the 7th instant.

Mr. Mehta's visit to Simla is in connection with the half-yearly meeting of the delegates of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board.

Mr. Mehta is the President of the Federation. The meeting, it is understood, will discuss on Monday several questions relating to railway labour.

Dr. K. S. Krishnan, B.Sc., successor of Sir C. V. Raman as professor in the Indian Association of Science, Calcutta, who was invited by the Royal Institute, London, to deliver courses of lectures on the special subject "Magnetic and Optical properties of Crystals," returned to Bombay on Thursday from England.

FRONTIER POLITICALS TO BE RELEASED?

N. W. F. P. Govt. To Make Early Announcement

RAWALPINDI, June 30.

It is understood the Frontier Ministry is seriously considering the question of the release of political prisoners in the Province.

Every case is being considered on its merits by the Cabinet and an announcement in this regard is expected shortly.

The question of removing restriction on the movements of some prominent political workers is also engaging the serious attention of the Government.

It is further understood that the Government is contemplating the withdrawal of a number of cases under Section 124-A I.P.C. pending in the various courts of the Province against some prominent Punjab Congressmen, on the basis of certain speeches delivered by them in the last Assembly election.—United Press.

Sir Arthur Oliver, Adviser to the Government of India on animal husbandry, who arrived in Bombay from England by Thursday Mail Boat.

Deportees Will Be Allowed To Enter British India

Bombay Government Cancels Deportation Orders On About 18 Persons Belonging To States

BOMBAY: July 2.

The Government of Bombay have cancelled the deportation orders served under Section III, Act III of 1864 on 18 persons belonging to different Indian States in connection with their political activities.

The Chief Secretary in the course of a letter to the General Secretary of the All-India States People's Conference, states:—

"With reference to your letters dated the 22nd March and the 9th April, 1937, and in continuation of my letter No. S. 28-4041-A, dated the 14th April 1937, I am directed to state that the Governor has been pleased to cancel the orders of deportation issued under section 3 of Act III of 1864 against the eighteen persons shown under:—

1. Natwerlal Tapishanker Pandit (Chhota Udepur), 2. Manharlal Rajaram, (Wadhwan), 3. Lavanprasad Fulchand, (Nawanagar), 4. Trikamlal Mansukhlal Shah, (Limbdi), 5. Valjibhai Govindbai Desai (Jetpur), 6. Shivanandji Chaturbhuj, (Wadhwan), 7. Nathalal Mansukhlal (Limbdi), 8. Fulchand Kasturchand (Wadhwan), 9. Ramshanker Jagannath Pandit, (Baroda). 10. Virchand Bhikhabhai, (Vanad). 11. Chaganlal Nathubhai Joshi, (Baroda), 12. Dalpatram Dayabhai Desai (Sachin), 13. Prabhatsing Gumansingh Barot, (Rajpipla), 14. Audhumbar Wishwanath Bhimaji, (Aundh) 15. Waman Vithal Salgoankar, (Savantvadi). 16. Gowramma wife of Venkatramayya (Mysore), 17 Narayanrao Sanjivrao, (Mysore), 18 S. Venkatpathaya, (Mysore.)—United Press.

FLIGHT OF PRATAP MILL WORKERS

Saddled With Additional Work At Less Wages: Insanitary Housing

(From A Correspondent.)

AMALNER, July 1.

The grievances of the workers in the Pratap Mills at Amalner are assuming larger proportions every day.

Recently complaints are reported from time-wage workers that they are made to work for additional hours every day besides their ordinary work without any additional remuneration.

It is also further reported that they are forced to do work—such as cleaning the Mill premises—which ordinarily does not belong to them.

Lately there has been a drastic cut of 2 pies per rattal in the rates of wages of workers working on piece wages. It is said that this cut was quite an uncalled one.

Insanitary Chawls

The condition of the mill workers living in the chawls adjacent to the mill is horrible. During the rainy season to add to the general insanitary conditions of the chawls there is a knee deep pool of mud in front of every hut which invites mosquitoes and other insects making living impossible.

The drinking water arrangements are shockingly bad. The two wells in the vicinity of the chawls are both rendered unfit for drinking purposes as one of them is full of insects and dirt and the water of the other is contaminated and has a fowl smell owing to dirty manure being preserved in a big hole at a distance of not more than 25 ft.

It is high time that the authorities do take proper precautions to redress these grievances.

July 10.—United Press.

MASANI AT PATNA

PATNA, July 2.

Mr. Masani, the Bombay Socialist leader, arrived here this morning to meet Mr. Jaiprakash Narain before undertaking a tour in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts.—A. P.

PREMIER EXPLAINS INDORE RULER'S ABSENCE

Return To India Delayed Due To Medical Advice

INDORE, July 2.

The prolonged stay in Europe of the Maharaja of Indore had created misgivings in the public mind and was the subject of comments in the press. In the following communique which has been issued by Sir. S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister of the State, the reasons for his Highness' prolonged stay are explained:—

"His Highness the Maharaja was to have returned to India at the end of the hot weather but his progress after the attack of bronchitis in America has not been as rapid as was expected, and the specialists in Paris, under whose treatment he is at present, have advised him not to return to India until complete recovery, especially as in their opinion his return during the rainy season would be detrimental to his health.

"They expect that rest and the course of treatment he is undergoing there will restore His Highness, to normal health, before the beginning of the next cold weather here.

H. H. the Maharaja has had, therefore, no alternative but to accept their advice and has reluctantly decided to prolong his stay till the end of October next.

"His Highness regrets his long absence very much and has especially desired me (Prime Minister) to assure his beloved subjects that there is no cause of anxiety. His progress though slow, is steadily maintained".—United Press.

FIND OF MINIATURE VESSEL

TRANQUEBAR, June 29.

The curious find of a miniature vessel, measuring about 4 feet from stem to stern, was made by a party of fishermen of village Perumalpettai.

An inscription on the vessel purports to give the address of a resident in Jaffna and expresses the desire that it should be presented as an offering to the "Andavar" (Lord) at the celebrated shrine at Nagore.

The vessel bears evidence of having been long in water and, it is believed it must have been put out at sea at Jaffna and must have drifted all along till it reached the bay of Tranquebar. —United Press.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE COMPETITION

Questionnaire To Representatives Of Minor Industries

BOMBAY: July 2.

It is understood that the Commerce Department of the Government of India has addressed a letter to the representatives of certain minor industries who have applied for assistance against Japanese competition together with a list of such industries.

Information has been sought among other things on the following points:—

(1) The main centres in India where industries are carried on.

(2) The principal markets in India for the products.

(3) The total Indian production, quantity and value during the past three financial years.

(4) The total imports into India of articles similar to those manufactured by Indian industries, their quantity and value during the past three years.

(5) The total amount of capital invested in the Indian industry.

(6) The cost of production per unit.

(7) Whether the industry provides subsidiary occupation for the Indian agriculturist to any substantial extent and

(8) What rates of duties are considered necessary in addition to the existing duties.

If after examining the replies received from the representatives it is found that further information is necessary, they may be required personally to appear in Simla for consultation.—A. P.

BIG BANK THEFT NEAR KURNOOL

Rs. 10,000 In Cash And Notes Missing

KURNOOL, June 29.

News has been received here that a sensational bank theft took place at Nandyal from the Canara Commercial and Industrial Banking Syndicate last night.

The iron safe was rifled and the cash chest containing about Rs. 10,000 in currency notes and cash was carried away.

The Nandyal Police are investigating. Mr. F. J. Chadwick, District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, is proceeding for Nandyal for investigation. No arrests has so far been made.

ALL QUIET IN WAZIRISTAN

But Several Minor Offences Reported

SIMLA, June 30.

A communique says that on the night of June 30 and July 1 a few shots were fired without effect at the piquet near the bridge at Talintochi. Some damage was done to the temporary telegraph cable between Razani and Razmaknarai. All other areas are quiet. Yesterday the headquarters of the Waziristan division with the Razmak and Bannu Brigades were moved from Towam to Chalweshti. A few shots were fired on the rear-guard but no attempt was made to follow it up as it withdrew to the camp. Minor offences of sniping and wire-cutting which have been reported in the last few nights represent the efforts of a few recalcitrant tribesmen to prolong the unsettled conditions and to embarrass the Tori Khel Wazirs who are making a genuine endeavour to fulfil their tribal responsibilities. —A.P.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION STOP ELECTRIC CURRENT

Sequel To Demanding Additional Deposit From Members

LUCKNOW, July 1.

The Working Committee of the local Merchants' Association at an emergent meeting has decided to shut off electric current supplied by the U. P. Electric Supply Company, Limited, as a protest against the Company's demand for additional security deposit from a number of merchants.

The Association has also issued an appeal to the public to join them in the protest demonstration. If the demonstration is carried out successfully, Lucknow will go 24 hours without electricity on

RESIGNATIONS FROM LEAGUE COMMITTEE

GENEVA, (By Mail).

Writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations Sir Otto Niemeyer says that as in future the members of the Financial Committee are to be appointed for only three years, he resigns from the Committee since in his view the term is all too short for the rendering of effective service.

South Africa does not wish to be connected with the Financial Committee and also the Raw Materials Committee. Sir Henry Strakosch has written to the Secretary-General resigning from both committees of which he has been a member.

WRECK CONSTITUTION BY ACCEPTING OFFICE

President Of Rly. Workers' League Appeals To Congress

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 1.

"I could very well see that Gandhiji's original resolution was aimed to begin the Congress decision of wrecking the new Constitution. His was undoubtedly an ingenius move, whereby provincial autonomy had to be inaugurated under ominous circumstances.

"The Government, on the other hand, had done its best to get the Congress co-operate with them in its working," observed Mr. Fathullah Khan, President of the Railway Workers' League, Secunderabad in an interview.

"The Viceroy's statement," he continued, "is clear enough in terms of the Act. One may please oneself that the situation has now been clarified; my idea is that it was never less clarified."

Concluding Mr. Fathullah said that the Congress had sufficiently demonstrated its strength with the avowed object of wrecking the Constitution. It should now use it by accepting office and subserve it to the interests and objects than it has placed before itself.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

gress going to protect the interests of the minorities?

(4) Was it Democracy or rank Autocracy?

(5) If this is the way of Congress Democracy, God save us, please!

The resentment amongst the Parsis is beyond expression. This writer has noticed nationally-minded, Khadi wearing Parsis, discarding Khadi and condemning Congress for this indiscreet, unfair and unfortunate act of Sirdarji and the implied approval of the Working Committee. They remind me of the promise made by Sirdarji at a public meeting of Parsis, conveyed by the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, that on the advent of Swaraj, he, the Sirdar, would give a Blank Cheque to the Parsis! They ask me to-day, whether this is a blank cheque for the Parsis, or an unfair check on Parsis? Let the Sirdar answer.

With due deference to the Congress High Command, let me say most plainly, that the attitude of Sirdar Vallabhbhai in ignoring Vir Nariman, that his telegrams to Srs. Deshpande, Shankerrao Deo, and Achut Patwardhan, and the recent campaign of certain Gujarati papers in pulling down Nariman they have all caused such disgust for the Congress ways of working, that should the High Command fail to right the wrong, they will so impair public confidence, that at a psychological moment, they will find a considerable portion of Bombay not only not responsive, but definitely hostile to Congress. To a lover of Shuddhi like Gandhiji, and to a lover of fair play like Panditji, I appeal in all earnestness not to lose this opportunity of doing the right thing for Nariman, and thus restore the confidence of the people in our great national institution.

Leadership Of Congress Legislators

MR. BHARUCHA'S APPEAL TO GANDHIJI AND JAWAHARLAL

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

When Gandhiji first started his famous non-co-operation movement in 1921, he kept on speaking and writing about our "shuddhi". He laid the greatest stress on this expression, and its faithful observance. Shuddhi, he said, was dearer to him than Swaraj. For without Shuddhi,—self-purification —Swaraj, the real Ramraj, was unattainable; and if attained by violent or vicious means, it was neither honourable nor tenable.

Now, as regards the then contemplated election of the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, let us apply the Gandhiji's approved test of Shuddhi.

(1) Sirdar Vallabhbhai invited a Conference of Provincial leaders in Bombay. Sr. Deshpande from Karnatak; and Srs. Shankerrao Deo and Achut Patvardhan from Maharashtra, himself representing Gujarat.

(2) It was Sirdar's idea to select a leader, who would be able to command the respect and co-operation of the Congress representatives of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak.

(3) Why was the representative of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, its President Mr. Nariman, dropped out from this Conference?

(4) Has he not been the President of the B. P. C. C. for years?

(5) Hasn't he been recognised by all as the Congress leader of Bombay?

(6) Wasn't he the President of the Congress Party in the Bombay Council?

(7) Hasn't he been the leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Municipality?

(8) Wasn't he the Chairman of the Reception Committee, when the Congress was held in Bombay in 1934?

(9) Why did the Sirdar drop out Vir Nariman from this Provincial Leaders' Conference?

(10) Was it not a serious error of omission?

(11) Was it not wholly unfair to Nariman and derogatory to the City, that elected him as the Congress leader on so many occasion.

CONFERENCE OF PROVINIAL LEADERS

To invite a Conference of Provincial leaders in Bombay, to discuss and decide the question of leadership of Congress members in he Bombay Assembly and to drop out from its deliberations Nariman the President of the B. P. C. C.—was like playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark! Sirdarji, you as stage manager to commit this Himalayan blunder is really unthinkable!

Now it is stated on all hands, that the Sirdarji and his invitees 'selected' Mr. Kher and 'recommended' him to the members of the Congress Party in the Assembly, who had specially met to 'elect' their leader. So there was no regular election. It was a mere selection, and that too by three or four big men!

(1) Sirdarji, wasn't this a nomination?

(2) Can it ever be called an election?

(3) Wasn't this unusual, irregular and ultra vires'?

Wasn't this a definite denial of democracy, Sirdarji?

(1) The Congress members of the Assembly were all 'elected' by hundreds of thousand of voters all over the Presidency.

(2) The humblest clerk, peasant or workman had the right to exercise his vote; and so exercising it, they elected the man of their own choice by the ballot system.

(3) But, their own elected men were denied the opportunity of electing their own leader!

(4) Wasn't this a definite denial of democracy?

(5) Wasn't it like stifling Provincial Autonomy at its very birth?

(6) Was it a straight forward, free and untramelled election?

(7) No. It was a clear cut nomination; and hence it cannot be maintained as valid.

DEEP RESENTMENT IN CITY

This writer refrained from putting his pen on paper, thinking that the shrewd Sirdarji would perceive his errors—both as regards Nariman's exclusion from the Conference and the subsequent election farce and as a sagacious publicist, he would set the matter right. But Sirdarji failed and failed painfully. Then it was expected that the Working Committee would right the wrong. But that august assembly of leaders, that too failed to grasp the situation!

Under these circumstances I have deemed it my duty to draw the pointed attention of Gandhiji, Panditji and Sirdarji to the deep resentment that has been felt in the city and amongst the minority communities regarding the gross injustice, that has been done to their hero Vir Nariman.

During the last few weeks, this writer has met many members of all communities — in Bombay, Gujarat and Poona; and they have fired him with the following questions:—

(1) Was it an election or nomination?

(2) Was it the first fruit of Provincial Autonomy?

(3) Was it the way, the Con-

(Continued in Col. 5)

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